Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1990/91

Saskatchewan Justice

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Letters of Transmittal

December 1, 1991

Her Honour
The Honourable Sylvia O. Fedoruk, O.C., S.O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to transmit to your Honour the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of Justice for the year ending March 31, 1991.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.,
Minister of Justice and
Attorney General

December 1, 1991

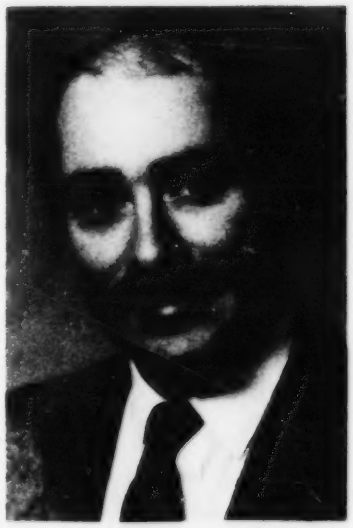
The Honourable Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.,
Minister of Justice
and Attorney General,
Province of Saskatchewan,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

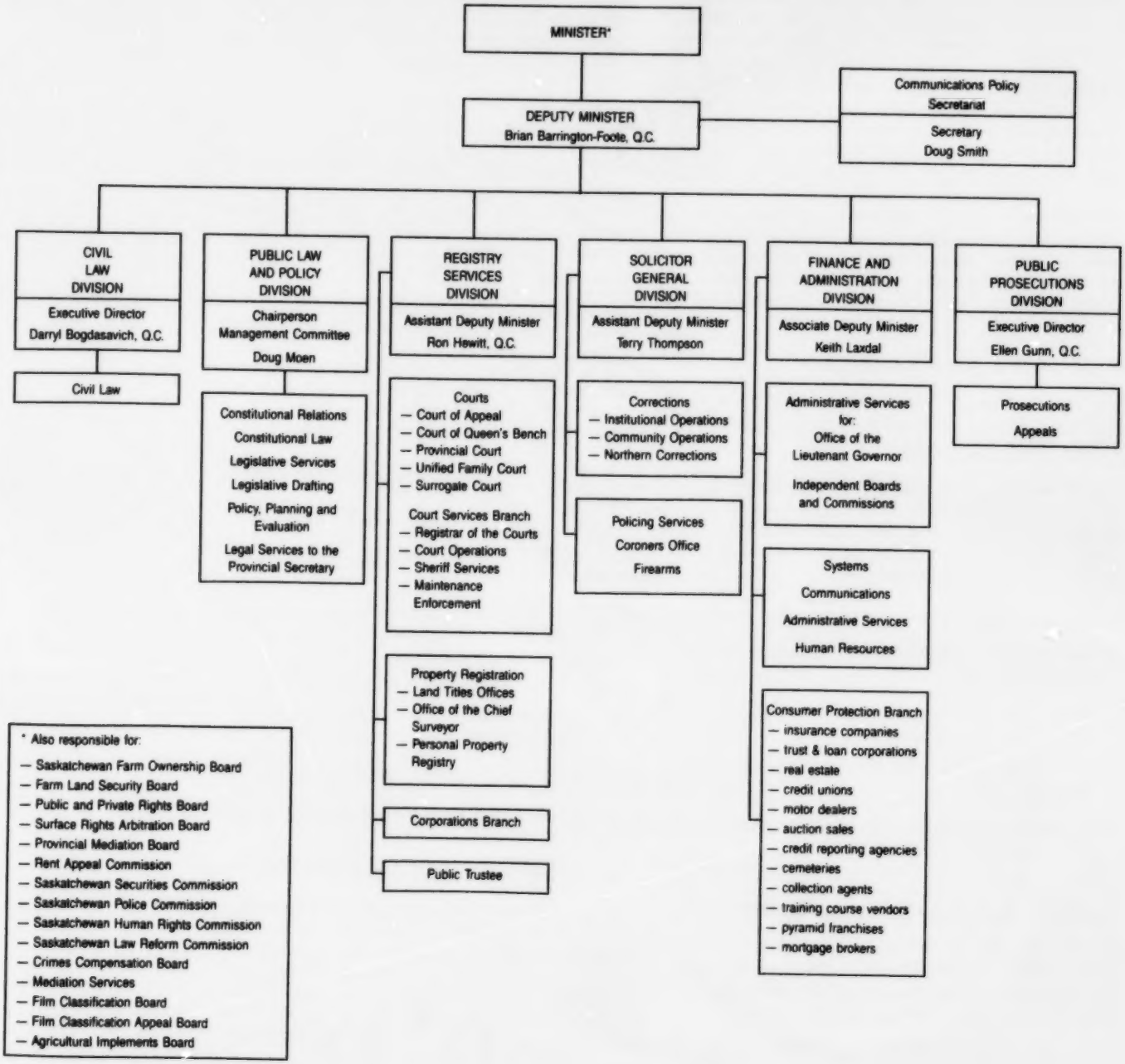
I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of Justice for the year ending March 31, 1991.

Respectfully,

Brian Barrington-Foote, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice
and Deputy Attorney General



Saskatchewan Justice - Organization Chart As of March, 1991



Introduction to Saskatchewan Justice

Saskatchewan's department of Justice is responsible for the development of policy and programs and the delivery of justice services within the province.

Established in May, 1983 pursuant to The Department of Justice Act, Saskatchewan Justice consolidates the functions of the former Department of the Attorney General, the Adult Corrections section of Social Services and the area of constitutional relations.

Saskatchewan Justice is now one of the largest and most diverse departments in government in terms of staff, budget and responsibilities. The department delivers major programs and also serves as a key central agency in relation to legal and constitutional functions.

Role of the Attorney General

The core functions of Saskatchewan Justice relate to the role of the Attorney General in relation to the rule of law and the justice system.

The Minister of Justice is **ex-officio** the Attorney General and has the responsibilities traditionally associated with that office. **The Department of Justice Act** describes a broad statutory mandate for the Minister, including responsibility to:

— be the the legal member of the Executive Council;

— superintend the administration of justice in the province;

— see that public affairs are administered in accordance with the law;

— serve as the official legal advisor to the Lieutenant Governor;

— provide legal advice to the government and conduct all litigation for and against the Crown.

Administration/Delivery of Justice

The Minister also has responsibility to superintend the administration of justice in relation to matters within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Government of Saskatchewan. These matters include:

— the prosecution of offences under the **Criminal Code, Young Offenders Act** and provincial statutes;

— provision of civil legal services to the government.

Although a relatively small part of the staff and resources of the department are devoted to providing these criminal and civil legal services, the proper discharge of these functions is fundamental to our constitutional framework. Accordingly, there are long-established traditions relating to the independence of the department and its officials.

Matters which are also the responsibility of the Minister of Justice to superintend are:

— the provincial role in relation to policing in the province, including the provision of provincial policing services delivered through a contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under a contract between the Province and the Government of Canada;

— the operation of the adult provincial corrections system, including both institutional and community programs for men and women;

— operation of the Provincial Court, Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal, excepting only the appointment of superior court judges; and

— Mediation Services, primarily concerned with the mediation of farm foreclosures.

Protection of Basic Legal Rights and Relationships

The Minister of Justice is also responsible for certain functions relating to the definition and protection of basic legal rights and relationships normally associated with Attorneys General. These include:

— the provincial land titles and personal property registration systems;

— the operation and management, through the office of the Public Trustee, of systems for the administration of estates of dependent adults and minors;

— the operation of the provincial coroners system; and

— the registration and/or licensing of all corporations and non-profit entities who conduct business in the province.

The following boards and commissions that deal with justice issues report to the Minister of Justice. These entities receive certain administrative support from Saskatchewan Justice, but operate independently:

— Saskatchewan Police Commission;

— Crimes Compensation Board;

— Law Reform Commission.

Other Justice Functions

The Minister of Justice is also responsibile for a number of other functions less directly associated with the traditional mandate of Canadian Attorneys General. Many of these functions were transferred to Saskatchewan Justice due to the perceived need to ensure an independent and even-handed approach to dispute resolution and administration. They include:

- regulatory functions associated with consumer and marketplace relations, provided through the **Consumer Protection Branch** of Saskatchewan Justice;

- some of the key Boards which regulate the legal rights of farmers relating to land. The budgets for these boards are included within the department budget, and administrative and policy support is provided by the department:

  - **Farm Land Security Board**;

  - **Farm Ownership Board**;

  - **Surface Rights Arbitration Board**;

  - **Public and Private Rights Board**.

- the **Provincial Mediation Board**, which assists debtors and creditors by mediating disputes.

- the **Office of the Rentalsman**, which rules on various disputes between landlords and tenants.

- the following boards and commissions, which operate independently of Saskatchewan Justice but have their budgets included within the department's and are mandated to report to the Legislature through the Minister of Justice:

  - the **Securities Commission**;

  - the **Human Rights Commission**;

  - the **Agricultural Implements Board** (provided administrative support by Saskatchewan Justice);

  - the **Film Classification Board** and the **Film Classification Appeal Board** (provided administrative support by Saskatchewan Justice).

- **Communications Policy Secretariat**, which provides policy advice to the government, is a unit of Saskatchewan Justice.

- **Freedom** of Information and Protection of Privacy legislation, drafted by Saskatchewan Justice, will also be managed and implemented across government by the department.

1990/91 Department Update

The responsibilities of Saskatchewan Justice were significantly expanded in January, 1991. The department was reorganized to accommodate functions assumed when the Department of Consumer and Commercial Affairs and the Department of Telephones were disbanded.

Saskatchewan Justice is now responsible for:

— the registry, licensing, investigation, audit and statute administration functions related to businesses and non-profit corporations operating in the province

— the administration of legislation and regulatory functions related to financial institutions;

— the regulatory and mediation functions associated with consumer-marketplace relations; and

— communications policy services. Staff who performed this work for the Department of Telephones formed the staff of the Communications Policy Secretariat when Telephones was disbanded. Communications Policy Secretariat is a unit of Saskatchewan Justice.

The Minister of Justice also assumed responsibility for the Agricultural Implements Board, the Film Classification Board and Film Classification Appeal Board which formerly reported to the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Affairs. Although the budgets for these agencies are included in the Saskatchewan Justice budget and certain adminstrative duties are performed by the department, these boards operate independently. Saskatchewan Justice also assumed responsibility for providing administrative services to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, effective January, 1991.

The department underwent an internal restructuring to accommodate the new duties and accompanying staff component. The department now consists of the Registry Services Division and the Solicitor General Division, replacing the Corrections and Court Services Division. In addition, the Administration Division was renamed the Finance and Administration Division to reflect the significant resources directed to budgetary and financial management concerns. Certain branch functions were also shifted between the department's various divisions.

Accomplishments During 1990/91

— **The Police Act, 1990**, drafted by the department in consultation with the policing community, was passed.

— changes to **The Summary Offences Procedures Act** (SOPA), came into force January 1, 1991, enabling Saskatchewan Justice to withhold the renewal of driver's licenses for individuals with unpaid traffic offence tickets. Offenders are also provided with additional options for dealing with traffic offence tickets, including registering in Fine Option without having to make a court appearance.

— **Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Legislation** was developed by department personnel. Planning was also started for the implementation of this legislation.

— the Maintenance Enforcement Office collected a record $9.358 million, up $2.42 million from the previous year. Recovery of welfare payments made to social assistance recipients registered with the Maintenance Office increased by $267,700 to a record $908,000. The average default rate dropped from 39.9 percent in 1989/90 to 35.8 percent in 1990/91.

— the Maintenance Enforcement Office also conducted a survey of their clients. Over 3,300 survey forms were forwarded to active clients and approximately 50 percent of those responded. Generally, claimants showed a high level of satisfaction with the services provided as 76 percent indicated that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the program.

— the Corrections Intensive Probation/Electronic Monitoring Program was expanded province-wide in May, 1990 and the Intensive Community Program was implemented in July, 1990.

— the multipurpose addition to the Pine Grove Correctional Centre for female inmates was officially opened in November, 1990. The addition expanded prison industry space and provided room for a life skills program, chapel, multipurpose workshop, cosmetology area, canteen and family visiting unit within the centre.

— Correctional Camps provided approximately 110,000 hours of community service work and 140,000 hours of work for the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources during the 1990/91 fiscal year.

— protection for Correctional centre staff was increased with the implementation of personal portable alarm units, the installation of perimeter intrusion detection and electronic door monitoring systems and additional staffing (four posts).

Changes in the department's management personnel during the 1990/91 fiscal year were:

— Keith Laxdal, appointed the Associate Deputy Minister of the Administration Division, effective August 1, 1990.

— Doug Moen, appointed Chairperson of the Management Committee of the Public Law and Policy Division, effective December 1, 1990.

— Ron Hewitt, Q.C., appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of the Registry Services Division, effective February 1, 1991.

— Mac MacGillivray, Superintendent/Registrar of the Consumer Protection Branch, joined the department's management personnel effective January, 1991, when various functions of the former Consumer and Commercial Affairs Department were amalgamated with Saskatchewan Justice.

— Al Dwyer, Deputy Superintendent/Registrar of the Consumer Protection Branch, joined the department's management personnel effective January, 1991, when various functions of the former Consumer and Commerical Affairs Department were amalgamated with Saskatchewan Justice.

— Phil Flory, Director of the Corporations Branch, joined the department's management personnel effective January, 1991, when various functions of the former Consumer and Commercial Affairs Department were amalgamated with Saskatchewan Justice.

Registry Services Division

This division of Saskatchewan Justice provides services to the public and government offices for the registration of: interests in land and personal property; the interests of minors and dependent adults; corporations, partnerships, co-operatives, credit unions and non-profit corporations; as well as legal actions.

The Registry Services Division also provides support services for the Superior and Provincial Courts and enforcement services for legal judgments and maintenance orders.

Established in January, 1991, to amalgamate registry services provided by the former Department of Consumer and Commercial Affairs with those provided by Saskatchewan Justice, this division provides for a common approach to policy and operational issues.

Court Services Branch

The Court Services Branch is responsible for registering legal actions and providing programs and services to assist individuals and the Crown in their dealings with the Courts. The branch also provides support services for the provincial judiciary, as well as enforcement services for legal judgments and maintenance orders.

Through its five operating units, Court Services Branch provides staff, courtrooms, document processing and filing, enforcement mechanisms and statistical data for the three levels of court in Saskatchewan.

The **Sheriff Services** unit of the branch provides enforcement services in the eighteen Judicial Centres throughout the province. Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and Sheriff's Officers execute court orders, serve legal documents, convene juries and enforce statute orders.

The **Registrar of Courts** provides advice and direction to the province's Local Registrars who receive and process court documents, schedule trial dates and act as clerks of the court at all courtroom and chamber sessions.

Court Operations provides non-judicial administration for the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (including the Surrogate Court and the Unified Family Court), and the Provincial Court (including the Traffic Safety Courts in Saskatoon and Regina). The unit supplies judicial officers and clerical staff, library services, court space, office supplies and equipment and ensures recordings of court proceedings are transcribed. The Court Operations unit also administers **The Commissioner for Oaths Act, The Notaries Public Act,** and **The Marriage Act.**

The Maintenance Enforcement Office, also part of the Court Operations Unit of the division, provides assistance in the enforcement of maintenance orders. Maintenance must be ordered by a court, or since December 1, 1990, provided under a private agreement. By registering with the Maintenance Enforcement Office, individuals are spared the emotional and financial stress associated with taking private enforcement measures.

The **Administrative Support** unit is the central financial and administrative unit for the Court Services Branch. Services provided include preparation of the annual budget request, monthly expenditure and revenue forecasts, invoice processing and monitoring the accounting functions of the various court offices.

1990/91 Highlights of the Court Services Branch were:

- An extensive training package was developed which will focus on providing all Court Services employees with the skills they require to perform their duties to the best of their abilities. Three main areas were identified as priorities and individual modules were developed to train employees:
  - — Orientation for New Employees; Investigative Skills; and Court Related Technical Skills.
  - — As well, almost all employees participated in the "Dealing With Difficult People" workshop which was held in various centres throughout the province.

- The "Service Management Philosophy" was introduced in all Court Services offices. This management style brings together employees and management to improve client service by setting service strategies and goals and determining ways of measuring customer satisfaction.

- A review of the practices used in Sheriff's offices resulted in several recommendations that will provide a greater degree of consistency in these offices. As well, a program to review sheriffs' files to ensure compliance with legislation and standards relating to timeliness of service was designed. Two reviews of sheriffs' files were completed during the year.

- The Summary Offences Procedures Act came into force on January 1, 1991, and procedural changes required to implement this legislation in the Provincial Court offices were made. This legislation allows the province to utilize the Saskatchewan Government Insurance driver's licence renewal system as the mechanism for enforcing the collection of traffic offences. It also provides additional options for offenders including the ability to register in the Fine Option Program without having to make a court appearance.

• The Commissioner For Oaths unit was completely automated so that renewal notices are now sent out two months prior to the expiry date of the appointment.

• The Maintenance Enforcement Office collected a record $9.358 million, up $2.42 million from the previous year. Recovery of welfare payments made to social assistance recipients registered with the Maintenance Office increased by $267,700 to a record $908,000. The average default rate dropped from 39.9 percent in 1989/90 to 35.8 percent in 1990/91.

• The Maintenance Enforcement Office conducted a survey of their clients. Over 3,300 survey forms were forwarded to active clients and approximately 50 percent of those responded. Generally, claimants showed a high level of satisfaction with the services provided as 76 percent indicated that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the program.

The Courts

The mandate of each Court is as follows:

The Court of Appeal

The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan presides over the Court of Appeal. In addition to the Chief Justice, six other justices have been appointed to the Court by the Governor General in Council. The Court hears appeals from all other courts in the Province of Saskatchewan and its decisions may be appealed only to the Supreme Court of Canada. During the year 1990, leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was sought in 21 cases and granted in four. Fourteen cases were dismissed, three cases are pending decision by the Supreme Court.

The Court of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench is the superior trial court for the province with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters not expressly excluded by statute.

In addition, the Court of Queen's Bench sits on appeal over the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan with respect to summary conviction offences and Small Claims matters.

Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench hear matters in all judicial centres. In 1990, there were two justices appointed to the Court, one justice went supernumerary and one judge retired. The total complement of judges is 34 including the Chief Justice and four supernumeraries.

The Surrogate Court

The Surrogate Court for Saskatchewan has jurisdiction in relation to testamentary matters and issuance of grants of probate and administration. It is a court of record.

The Justices of the Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench have been appointed Judges of the Surrogate Court. The Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench exercise the jurisdiction given to the Surrogate Court.

The Unified Family Court

The Unified Family Court in Saskatoon provides a court with jurisdiction over all family matters. It provides custody evaluation reports in difficult cases. This Court has successfully brought together both the Provincial and Queen's Bench functions, resulting in an integrated court system in Saskatoon for family related matters.

The Provincial Court of Saskatchewan

The Provincial Court of Saskatchewan consists of a Chief Judge, and forty-four judges appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

A Judicial Council, composed of judges of all three levels of court as well as representatives of the Law Society and the government has the duty of considering and making recommendations to the Minister regarding proposed judicial appointments to the Court. There were no new appointments or retirements from the Court in 1990/91.

Provincial Court sits in 16 judicial centres with resident judiciary and visits 89 other locations throughout the province. The Court exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction:

(a) civil by virtue of **The Small Claims Act** under which it has jurisdiction to try and adjudicate upon claims and counterclaims for debts and damages not exceeding $5,000. The maximum amount of claim in Small Claims Court was raised from $3,000 to $5,000 on December 1, 1989.

(b) criminal or quasi-criminal by virtue of the **Criminal Code** and a variety of federal and provincial statutes, under which it can hear summary conviction offenses and certain indictable offenses in respect of which it has absolute jurisdiction, and other indictable offences where the accused is given a choice as to the mode of trial.

In general terms, Provincial Court is the court of first appearance in criminal matters and adjudicates on all provincial and municipal offences. Consequently, it is a court having a great impact on the general public.

The Traffic Safety Courts are a successful and important component of the Provincial Court. Two Traffic Safety courts operate in Saskatchewan, one in Regina and one in Saskatoon, with two traffic justices assigned to each court. These courts handle traffic violations (excluding parking offences) and some provincial statute matters. Traffic Safety Courts were established with two objectives in mind:

(a) to remove traffic matters from the criminal court system, thus providing Provincial Court Judges more time to deal with criminal matters; and

(b) to attempt to change driving attitudes by having a court designed to deal with driving offenders.

Under the provisions of **The Provincial Court Act,** the Chief Judge is also assigned the responsibility of directing the province's Justices of the Peace. This is done through the Supervising Justice of the Peace and a network of Justices of the Peace throughout the province.

The Provincial Court Payment and Information Centre, located in Regina, receives and processes tickets for the less serious matters which have a voluntary payment option. Rather than appearing in court, the offender may simply pay the prescribed voluntary payment amount and avoid a court appearance.

Property Registration Branch

Under the guidance of the Master of Titles, the Property Registration Branch provides and administers a system of registration for both real and personal property that protects the owner's interest, facilitates transactions dealing with such property, and provides a means of determining priority between competing claimants to property.

The branch operates two distinct systems: The Land Titles System, dealing with real property, and the Personal Property Registry, dealing with personal property.

Land Titles System

The purpose of the Land Titles System, similar to that in the other Western Provinces, is to provide for provincially guaranteed ownership of land and recording of documents which create interests in land, such as mortgages and easements, in order to protect the persons entitled to those interests. Land Titles Offices examine and register land related documents and issue and update titles. They also provide title and document searches, maintain perpetual records of titles and provide copies as required.

There are eight land registration districts in the province, each with its own land titles office, registrar and staff. The registrars work under the legal and administrative direction of the Master of Titles, who is also the Director of the Property Registration Branch. District offices are located in Battleford, Humboldt, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current and Yorkton. The offices of the Chief Surveyor and microfilm editing, which are also part of the Land Titles System, are located in Regina.

The Chief Surveyor examines and approves for registration in the Land Titles offices all plans of survey except roadway plans. The Chief Surveyor is the final arbitrator concerning surveys, plans, "metes and bounds" descriptions, amendments of plans, descriptions of registered record, and the cancellation of plans of survey. In addition the Chief Surveyor also advises the Master of Titles in the preparation of all Master of Titles' orders under **The Land Titles Act, The Subdivision Act** and **The Land Surveys Act.**

Personal Property Registry

The Personal Property Registry provides a notice filing system where a secured party (seller, lending institution, garage keeper, execution creditor, and, in some instances a buyer) may register a financing statement indicating an interest in the personal property of a debtor (buyer, person borrowing money, owner of a motor vehicle repaired by a garage, or execution debtor and, in some instances, a seller).

The Personal Property Registry also provides an enquiry system where a person intending to purchase personal property or to lend money on the security of personal property can request a search of available information registered against an individual, business, motor vehicle, mobile home, trailer, or airplane.

The Registry maintains a record of all types of registrations registered against personal property in Saskatchewan under the following Acts:

- **The Personal Property Security Act**
- **The Sale of Goods Act or The Factors Act**
- **The Garage Keepers Act**
- **The Executions Act**
- **The Creditors' Relief Act**

Information concerning the registrations can be obtained by an interested party on request by paying the prescribed fee.

The Personal Property Registry operates a service which allows major users of the system to establish a deposit account with the Registry and to telephone search requests directly to the Registry. This service significantly improves access to the Registry for major users throughout Saskatchewan.

Corporations Branch

The Corporations Branch was, until January 1, 1991, part of the Department of Consumer and Commercial Affairs. With the disbanding of that department, Corporations Branch was joined with other registry services of the Department of Justice to form the new Registry Services Division.

The Branch administers the following legislation:

The Business Corporations Act
The Business Names Registration Act
The Companies Act
The Companies Winding Up Act
The Co-operatives Act, 1989
The Credit Union Act, 1985
The Family Farm Credit Act
The Names of Homes Act
The Non-Profit Corporations Act
The Partnership Act

The Corporations Branch incorporates Saskatchewan-based business and non-profit corporations. The Branch registers extra-provincial business and non-profit corporations enabling them to conduct their business or activities in Saskatchewan. It also registers the business names under which sole proprietorships and partnerships operate.

In addition, the Corporations Branch maintains a registry of "names" to ensure that names identical or very similar to existing registered names are not used by new entities. This prevents confusion or deception in the use of names in the marketplace and protects goodwill and reputations that have been built up by particular names.

The Branch maintains up-to-date information on business and non-profit corporations and unincorporated business entities. This information can be obtained by the public upon request, either in person, by telephone, by mail or by remote access to the corporate database. Remote access to the information is available to anyone who has a personal computer, modem and telecommunications package.

Using the remote access method provides clients with the information at their finger tips for a moderate charge.

In addition the Branch also maintains:
— lists of the memberships and bylaws of 40 professional associations such as those of accountants, music teachers, doctors and lawyers;
— a registry of co-operatives and credit unions incorporated or registered in Saskatchewan.

Office of the Public Trustee

The Office of the Public Trustee administers the property of those persons who are legally incapable of handling their own estate either by reason of mental disability or minority (being under the age of 18 years) where no one else has been appointed by the Court. The Public Trustee is not the guardian of the person but administers property matters only.

The Public Trustee is also responsible for overseeing the activities of Official Administrators throughout the Province. Under the **Surrogate Court Act**, trust companies are appointed as Official Administrators to administer estates of deceased persons where no other personal representatives have been appointed.

In addition, Official Administrators frequently administer estates which involve property reverting to the Crown in cases where there is no will and no known next-of-kin and, consequently, the Public Trustee is responsible for handling collections of these escheat monies under the **Escheat Act.**

The Public Trustee was established pursuant to **The Public Trustee Act** which came into effect on April 1, 1984. The Office of the Public Trustee amalgamates the former offices of the Official Guardian and the Administrator of Estates.

Property of Dependent Adults

When a person is certified incompetent to handle his/her affairs under Section 38 of **The Mentally Disordered Persons Act,** a certificate to this effect is sent to the Public Trustee.

If there has been no property guardian appointed by the court under **The Dependent Adults Act** and no one is willing or capable of acting on that person's behalf, the Public Trustee can administer the estate. Where the Court of Queen's Bench appoints a property guardian to manage the interests of a dependent adult and that property guardian dies, the Public Trustee will administer the estate until there is a new property guardian appointed by the Court.

Where a private individual applies to the Court under **The Dependent Adults Act** for appointment as property guardian, but the Court is of the opinion that the applicant is clearly unsuitable because of a conflict of interest and could not carry out the duties in the best interest of the dependent adult, or a property guardian appointed pursuant to **The Dependent Adults Act** resigns or is removed, the Court may appoint the Public Trustee as property guardian instead.

Service of notices of legal process can be made on the Public Trustee on behalf of persons of unsound mind who have no property guardian, and the Public Trustee must act in that person's best interest.

In administering an estate, the Public Trustee has the power to do all things that a dependent adult could do with respect to his/her estate, including buying, selling and leasing of real property; making provision for the maintenance of the person and for the support and maintenance of anyone dependent upon the person; and bringing, maintaining or defending any legal action or proceedings in respect to the person or his estate.

A complete and accurate accounting of the administration of the estate is maintained in order to provide a full report to the person when he/she becomes competent to handle his/her own affairs or to the executor or administrator if that person dies.

Property of Infants

The Public Trustee must attend to property interests of persons under 18 years of age, know as infants, by administering trust funds on their behalf, representing them in court, or protecting their property rights. Most of these interests arise under deceased estates, court actions and claims resulting from **The Fatal Accidents Act** or personal injury claims. The Public Trustee is to receive notice of every application to the Surrogate Court for grant of Letters Probate or Letters of Administration when an infant has an interest or may have a claim against an estate. The Public Trustee then takes steps to ensure that the infant's interest in that estate is protected.

- Where funds are held in trust by the Public Trustee, payments may be made for the maintenance and education of the infant or to meet special expenditures in the best interest of the infant.

- Where funds or property are held in trust by an executor or administrator, the Public Trustee is required to monitor these funds or property to ensure that the administration is in the best interest of the infant. There is provision to allow distribution of the infant's assets, up to a maximum of $2,000, to a responsible adult at the discretion of the Public Trustee.

- To facilitate registration of transfers at the Land Titles Office in estates matters, upon being satisfied on affidavit evidence, the Public Trustee may issue a certificate that there are no infants (born or unborn) interested in an estate; or, the trustee may issue a consent to a transaction affecting estate land where an infant may have an interest, but the infant's interest is not being jeopardized.

- Where the infant has an interest in a transaction affecting land, the consent is required from both the infant, if he is 14 years or over, and of the parent, before the Public Trustee can consent. If the Public Trustee refuses to consent to a proposed disposition of land, a court application can be made.

- The Public Trustee's involvement in litigation is usually limited to those proceedings affecting the infant's property. The Public Trustee would not represent infants in divorce, custody or child protection areas.

- Where an action is maintained on behalf of an infant for damages for personal injury or under **The Fatal Accidents Act**, the Public Trustee may approve settlement, including solicitor's fees, on behalf of the infant. In cases where the Public Trustee refuses to approve the settlement, the parties may apply for an order of the court instead.

A complete and accurate accounting of the administration of trust funds is maintained by the Office of the Public Trustee in order that a complete report can be made when the infant becomes an adult and the funds are released.

Solicitor General Division

This division of Saskatchewan Justice, established in January, 1991, is composed of the Policing Branch and Corrections. Providing for enhanced integration of policy development in the criminal justice system, the Solicitor General Division accounts for almost two-thirds of the department's entire budget.

Policing Branch

This branch of the Solicitor General Division is responsible for policing services, the administration of the Federal Firearms Control Program and the **Private Investigators and Security Guards Act.** In addition, the Chief Coroner's office is located within the branch, which provides support services for the provincial system of Coroners.

The branch provides provides policy development and direction with respect to policing services in the province. It administers the province's RCMP contracts and provides liaison with the police community.

A significant accomplishment during the 1990/91 fiscal year was passage of **The Police Act, 1990,** following two years of intensive research and consultation. The Act formalizes an independent public complaint investigation process, clarifies the roles of local boards and police chiefs, creates a new remedial discipline process and provides for independent disciplinary hearings.

The legislation also facilitates community policing by moving municipal police organizations from a "para-military" towards a "corporate" model creating an appropriate framework to take policing into the next century. The legislation is expected to be brought into force in 1992.

Provincial Policing Services

The Police Act provides authority for the Province to contract with the Federal Government for services by the RCMP. Under a Provincial Policing Agreement, the RCMP police rural Saskatchewan, the Northern Administration District, urban communities under 500 population and by means of individual municipal agreements, 89 Urban communities with populations between 500 and 1,500.

The Province has used RCMP services since 1928 under a series of contracts, with the current agreement covering the ten year period from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1991. Under this contract, policing costs are shared with the Federal Government on the basis of the provincial share being 56% in 1981/82, rising 1% per year to 1986, then 2% per year, reaching 70% in 1990/91.

The department is currently negotiating renewal of the RCMP contracts with the federal government.

RCMP services are provided under the direction of the Commanding Officer, "F" Division, with headquarters in Regina. The province is divided into six Subdivisions which provide support services and supervision to 115 detachments. The Subdivisions are organized as follows:

SubDivision	No. of Detachments
North Battleford	17
Prince Albert	26
Regina	19
Saskatoon	17
Swift Current	17
Yorkton	19
Total	115

The RCMP provincial police force is established at 798 operational and 120 clerical support staff who are deployed across the province.

RCMP operational personnel are assigned to the following major areas of duty in the province:

Major Duty	Members
Detachment duties (115)	497
Highway Patrol Units (39)	83
Telecommunications (6)	54
Specialized Units (Dogs, Air, Identification, Commercial Crime, Provost Services)	134
Supervisory Personnel	30
Total	798

Criminal offences in areas policed by the RCMP were generally stable during the 1990/91 fiscal year, with persons and traffic offences showing a slight increase while property offences showed a slight decrease.

Aboriginal Constable Program

Established in 1973, the Aboriginal Constable Program facilitates the provision of RCMP services to the native population of the province by personnel of native ancestry whenever possible. The program has resulted in a considerable improvement in relations between the native community and police.

Lengthy discussions held to establish the program involved the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the RCMP and the Federal and Provincial Governments. Services are provided through a contract between the province and the federal government.

Under the program, 39 aboriginal constables provide RCMP services to native communities. In addition, the RCMP has nine special constable positions that are staffed by non-status native constables to provide RCMP services to Metis and non-status communities.

Status Indians are recruited and trained by the RCMP for postings to detachments having significant native populations. In addition, native policing units have been established at Red Earth/Shoal Lake, Little Pine/Poundmaker and Sandy Lake, Dillon, Stanley Mission and Thunderchild.

Firearms Control Program

In 1979, in an effort to control the proliferation of firearms in the country, the Federal Government enacted firearms control legislation. The legislation is enforced provincially, with costs of administration reimbursed 100% by the Federal Government.

Firearms control legislation requires any person wishing to acquire a firearm to first obtain a Firearms Acquisition Certificate. Any person in the business of selling firearms or ammunition is required to have a business permit. A person wishing to obtain a certificate or permit must complete an application, have it approved by the local police force and pay the required fee.

In Saskatchewan, all business permits for the sale of firearms and ammunition are issued by the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (CPFO). Firearm acquisition certificates are also issued by the CPFO, except in Estevan, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Weyburn where the police forces issue the certificates.

Private Investigators and Security Guards

Under the **Private Investigators and Security Guards Act**, all firms and individuals involved in the business of private investigation or providing security for persons or property must be licensed. The intent of the Act is to provide integrity in the industry and to ensure the public is protected through the screening and licensing of both employers and employees.

Coroners Services

The Coroners Act provides a system for the independent investigation of violent, accidental or unexplained deaths and for the provision of recommendations to appropriate authorities to prevent similar deaths. Investigations are conducted by 168 Coroners situated throughout the province, usually in co-operation with the RCMP or local police. Forty-three (43) of the Coroners are Medical Doctors.

If the cause of death cannot be readily determined or there is considerable public interest in a case, an inquest can be ordered. If an inquest is held, six jurors will be summoned to hear evidence relating to the circumstances and arrive at a verdict as to the cause of death. Recommendations can be made by the Coroner or the jury.

The Chief Coroner reviews all investigations, provides supervision, guidance and training where necessary and ensures recommendations are communicated to the appropriate persons or agencies. The Coroners operate as fee-for-service personnel, with administrative support from the Chief Coroner's office.

Corrections System

Along with the police, prosecutorial functions, defence counsel and the judiciary, the provincial corrections system is a major component of the criminal justice system in Saskatchewan.

The mission of Saskatchewan's corrections system is to contribute to the protection of society by providing for the custody, community control, rehabilitation and social integration of offenders. To fulfil its mission, Corrections has the following goals:

- To inform the judiciary regarding correctional programs and services and where requested, to assist with predisposition release and sentencing decisions.
- To administer the sentence of the court.
- To provide opportunities for offenders to learn and practice responsible behaviour.
- To direct and encourage offenders to address the problems which bring them into conflict with the law.
- To increase community responsibility for the care and reformation of offenders by working with agencies and individuals.
- To improve victim satisfaction with the justice system by informing the courts about the impact of crimes, encouraging the use of reparative sanctions, and by considering the views of victims when making decisions about the administration of sentence.
- To actively inform, educate and make the community aware of the activities and scope of the correctional system and the role the community and others have in relation to sentenced offenders.

The activities carried out by Corrections are governed by the following legislation:

The Saskatchewan Corrections Act
The Summary Offences Procedures Act
The Criminal Code, and
The Prisons and Reformatories Act
(The latter two statutes are federal enactments.)

The Saskatchewan corrections system offers a wide range of programs to meet the responsibility of protecting the public and providing services to carry out sentences imposed by the courts. These programs provide for varying levels of offender care, control and supervision and are delivered through two operational systems — the Community Operations Branch and the Institutional Operations Branch. Services for Northern Saskatchewan are administered through a Northern Regional Office located in La Ronge.

Corrections Highlights for 1990/91

- The multipurpose addition to the Pine Grove Correctional Centre was officially opened in November, 1990. The addition expands prison industry space and provides room for a life skills program, chapel, multipurpose workshop, cosmetology area, canteen and family visiting unit within the Centre.

- Correctional camps provided approximately 110,000 hours of community service work and 140,000 hours of work for the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources during the 1990/91 fiscal year.

- Protection for correctional centre staff was increased through the implementation of personal portable alarm units, the installation of perimeter intrusion detection and electronic door monitoring systems and additional staffing (four posts).

- An Intensive Community Program was implemented in July, 1990, to provide selected inmates discharged early from a correctional facility and selected offenders on probation with intensive supervision and programming.

- An Intensive Probation Supervision/Electronic Monitoring Program which was piloted in the City of Prince Albert in March, 1990, was expanded province-wide on May 1, 1990 to provide selected offenders with a program of intensive supervision. Some offenders are also monitored by electronic devices.

Community Operations Branch

Community Operations Branch works to promote the responsible behaviour of offenders and provide a meaningful and socially productive level of offender control in the community.

The branch achieves these objectives by providing essential information to the courts and developing and administering a range of responsible sentencing and pre-trial alternatives. Services are administered through seven regional offices and eight sub-offices.

Adult Probation Services

Probation is the supervision of convicted offenders for whom the passing of sentence has been suspended pending satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions of a court-imposed order. The adult probation service supervises these offenders and also prepares pre-sentence reports requested by the court.

An average of 3,106 probationers per month were supervised during the 1990/91 fiscal year, an increase of 6 per cent since the 1985/86 fiscal year. In addition, 1,601 pre-sentence reports were completed in 1990/91, an increase of 17 percent since the 1985/86 fiscal year.

Probation Officers also assist provincial correctional centres in developing release plans for inmates and supervising inmates on conditional releases.

Intensive Probation Supervision/ Electronic Monitoring Program

The Intensive Probation Supervision/Electronic Monitoring Program was implemented in May, 1990. The program complements adult probation services by promoting responsible behaviour through the development of relevant, individualized supervision plans to address the specific needs and risk of individual offenders.

Electronic monitoring is one component of the program which may be used to allow an offender to be placed on probation who would otherwise be imprisoned. On average, 29 offenders per day were enrolled in the program during the 1990/91 fiscal year.

Intensive Community Program

The Intensive Community Program was developed and implemented by the Community Operations Branch in 1990. The program provides opportunities for select inmates to be discharged from a correctional facility on a conditional release who ordinarily would not be granted a conditional release. Offenders (probationers) who would otherwise be incarcerated may also qualify.

Individualized planning and supervision is provided to offenders in Regina and Saskatoon participating in the program. In addition, these offenders also attend a daily morning class offering instruction and practice in effective living skills. Contract service providers are responsible for intensive supervision in other areas of the province. The program averaged nine participants in 1990/91 and is targeted for 25 in 1991/92.

Fine Option Program

The Fine Option Program provides offenders with the opportunity to perform community service work to settle fines rather than being imprisoned for failing to pay fines. The program is administered locally on a fee-for-service basis by municipalities, Indian Bands or other non-profit organizations.

At the end of the 1990/91 fiscal year there were 345 Fine Option Agents of which 247 also managed Community Service Orders. During the 1990/91 fiscal year, there were 11,319 participants who performed an aggregate of 360,219 hours of community service work as an alternative to paying a fine or being incarcerated.

Community Service Order Program

The Community Service Order Program provides an alternative sentence for those guilty of non-dangerous offences. In this program, a selected offender, when ordered by the court, performs community service work as a condition of a probation order. All work is supervised by local non-profit agencies. There were 684 adult admissions to the program in 1990/91.

Restitution Program

The Restitution Program operates province-wide to provide an alternative sanction for property offenders. It allows offenders, when ordered by the court, to pay to victims of property crime the actual dollar loss resulting from the offence.

The program provides services to the court through restitution assessment reports and supervision of restitution payments. In the 1990/91 fiscal year, there were 1,613 new restitution orders with an approximate aggregate value of $1,011,867.

Volunteers in Probation

The Volunteer Probation Program encourages citizen participation in the supervision of offenders. During the 1990/91 fiscal year, approximately 80 carefully selected and trained volunteers were matched with probationers and worked with them under the guidance of a regular probation officer.

Bail Verification and Supervision Program

The Bail Verification and Supervision Program assists the courts in determining who can be safely released into the community while awaiting trial. Program staff prepare Bail Verification Reports at the court's request and, when the court so orders, supervises individuals who have been released on bail. As of 1990, the program operated in almost all major cities. There was an average of 79 clients supervised each day during the 1990/91 fiscal year.

Impaired Drivers Treatment Program

The Community Operations Branch is responsible for coordinating the intake of an Impaired Drivers Treatment Program at St. Louis.

The 30-bed, privately-operated residential treatment facility is designated as a correctional centre to provide a two-week treatment option to those persons who are convicted of second or subsequent offences of impaired driving and who are subject to mandatory imprisonment.

Impaired driving offenders with longer sentences may be allowed to enter the facility at St. Louis 14 days prior to a straight release, conditional or parole release. In total, 670 persons were admitted to the St. Louis facility during the 1990/91 fiscal year.

Institutional Operations Branch

This branch administers programs for the care and custody of offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment of less than two years. Offenders serving two years or greater are the responsibility of the Federal Government (Correctional Service of Canada).

Since 1986, when an exchange of services agreement was signed, selected Saskatchewan offenders sentenced to federal institutions are allowed to serve their sentences in a provincial correctional centre near their homes and families. During the 1990/91 fiscal year, there was an average daily count of 92 federal inmates in provincial correctional centres.

There are currently 20 correctional facilities administered by the branch:

- four provincial correctional centres,
- two community correctional centres,
- five community-training residences,
- nine correctional camps, (eight are satellites of other correctional facilities and one correctional camp takes direct admissions).

In addition, three facilities are privately operated on a contract basis for the institutional operations branch:

- Impaired Driver Treatment Program facility at St. Louis,
- female community-training residence in Saskatoon,
- four bed spaces in Regina for females sentenced to intermittent sentences (also accommodates females on work-training placements).

The average daily inmate count in provincial correctional facilities during 1990/91 (all facilities combined) was 1,316.

Provincial Correctional Centres

Four major correctional centres were operated in the province in 1990/91: centres for male offenders located in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, as well as a centre for female offenders also located in Prince Albert. All four major centres house both sentenced inmates and individuals on remand.

Each correctional centre provides a wide range of institutional services including academic and vocational training, counselling services, work and recreational programs, addiction education and medical and dental services.

A prison industries program, implemented officially in 1989, is designed to develop positive work habits, attitudes and marketable skills in inmates by providing meaningful employment and basic job skills training in a real world production environment. This program allows inmates to contribute directly to the cost of their maintenance while in custody, to support their families or to pay restitution.

Correctional Camps

Eight correctional camps are operated as satellites to correctional centres in various locations throughout the province. An additional camp, administered by the Northern Region, is located at Besnard Lake. Unlike the satellites, Besnard Lake Correctional Camp is an independent facility which receives admissions directly from court.

These facilities provide a positive work and living experience for male inmates who require a low level of security. The majority of work performed involves the development and maintenance of public camping sites and recreational areas in the province's provincial parks. Some camps primarily perform forest harvesting operations, community service work and fire fighting duties.

- Satellite camps for Regina Correctional Centre are located at Echo Valley and Buffalo Pound Provincial Parks.
- Prince Albert Correctional Centre has satellite camps on the Hanson Lake Road (White Gull) and another at the Meadow Lake Provincial Park, as well as an urban camp in Prince Albert.
- An urban camp is located adjacent to the Saskatoon Correctional Centre while a satellite camp for the Centre is situated at Danielson Provincial park.
- The Waden Bay Park camp, a satellite to the Besnard Lake correctional camp, opened on September 1, 1986. The facility has a capacity of 16 inmates.

Community Correctional Centres

A Community Correctional Centre (30-bed capacity) in North Battleford allows offenders to serve sentences of less than 12 months in or near their home communities. A second facility (18 bedspaces) located in Buffalo Narrows serves the remote northern area of the province.

Each Community Correctional Centre is assisted by a Community Advisory Board in the development of policy and programming. Community service work is a major component of the programs with a total of 25,000 hours of work being performed in 1990/91.

Community-Training Residences

The Community-Training Residence (CTR) Program provides opportunities for selected offenders, both sentenced inmates and probationers, to participate in community activities which promote responsible social behaviour and work patterns after their release. These activities include employment, vocational and academic training, and treatment for alcoholism and other specialized counselling.

Five CTRs, two in Regina and one each in Saskatoon, Prince Albert and North Battleford, accommodate and serve male offenders and are operated directly by the Institutional Operations Branch.

Each residence is a large, leased family-style home capable of accommodating 12 to 15 offenders. Residents pay room and board during their participation in the program. They are encouraged to get involved in family and socially supportive activities that will help them learn to cope with the ordinary demands of society after release. Many participants have full-time jobs they retain after release.

A CTR Program designed to directly meet the needs of low security female offenders, particularly native inmates, is located in Saskatoon. An aboriginal group, the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research Inc., is contracted to operate this 14-bed facility.

The program accepts female offenders from Pine Grove Correctional Centre who are within six months of their release as well as offenders with intermittent sentences from the Saskatoon area. The residence also accepts offenders with a court-ordered condition of probation to live at the residence for a specified period of time.

The Salvation Army in Regina is also contracted by the department to provide services for females on the Community-Training Program in addition to female intermittent sentences (up to an average daily count of four residents).

Administrative Release Programs

Three administrative release programs administered by the Institutional Operations Branch provide offenders the opportunity to be conditionally discharged from a correctional facility:

- The Conditional Release Program allows selected, non-dangerous offenders to serve up to the last 45 days of their sentences in the community under supervision.

- The Work Incentive Program allows offenders at camps and community correctional centres to earn early releases, up to 15 days, by doing community service work.

- The Institutional Fine Option Program allows offenders incarcerated for fine default only, to work off their fines by doing community service work rather than serving their sentence in a correctional facility.

In addition, the Intensive Community Program offered by the Community Operations Branch allows offenders who ordinarily do not qualify for a regular conditional release to be discharged for a period of 14 to 45 days by providing more intensive supervision.

All four of these administrative release programs have been successful in providing public protection while concurrently reducing incarceration costs. In 1990/91, there was an average of 177 offenders on administrative release programs at any one time.

Public Law and Policy Division

One of the three legal divisions within Saskatchewan Justice, services provided by the Public Law and Policy Division include:
- legal advice to the government on constitutional matters;
- coordination and analytical services in the development of legal and legislative policy;
- drafting of all government bills and regulations; and
- policy analysis and program development and analysis.

The division is managed by a management committee composed of the heads of the four work units. For the 1990/91 fiscal year, the division had a budget of $2,049,300 and an allocation of 33.8 person years.

Constitutional Law Branch

The Constitutional Law Branch provides legal advice to the Government on constitutional matters and represents the Attorney General in court proceedings which raise constitutional issues. In addition, the Branch provides advice and other legal services in matters of aboriginal, human rights and trade law.

Solicitors from the Branch handle many of the Department's litigation files. The Branch is also involved in constitutional issues that are raised in prosecutions carried out by the Attorney General and provides advice or counsel as appropriate. The Branch plays a major role in constitutional reform and related intergovernmental matters.

Legislative Services Branch

The Legislative Services Branch supplies co-ordination and analytical services for the Department in the development of legal and legislative policy and provides technical advice on proposed legislation to departments and other government agencies.

Legislative initiatives in which the Branch was involved during the 1990/91 fiscal year include:
- **The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act;**
- **The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act;**
- **The Referendum and Plebescite Act; and**
- **The International Sale of Goods Act**

The Branch also provides legal assistance to the Legislative Review Committee of Cabinet, the office of the Provincial Secretary, the Government House Leader and the Chief Electoral Officer, and advises the Executive Council and other Crown agencies on the form, effect and legality of proposed orders-in-council.

Legislative Drafting

The Legislative Drafting section drafts all government bills and regulations on the basis of instructions from the Legislative Review and Regulations Review Committees of Cabinet. The branch also provides general advisory services on drafting matters to government departments and other Crown agencies.

In addition, the Legislative Drafting Branch is responsible for the general revision of regulations and statutes, and liaison with the Drafting Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada.

This branch also co-ordinates the printing of government bills, the publication of loose-leaf statutes and various tables, and the publication of regulations in the Saskatchewan Gazette. Consolidations of statutes and regulations are also prepared by the branch, which is responsible for the computerization of the Statutes of Saskatchewan.

The Queen's Printer, which operates out of this section, is responsible for the publication of legislative materials, including bound statute volumes, loose-leaf releases and the Saskatchewan Gazette. The Acts and Publications section of the Queen's Printer distributes statutes, regulations and other government publications to regular subscribers and the general public.

Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch

The Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch provides central program support services with special emphasis on criminal law, native law and family law policy issues.

Branch activities focus on strategic planning, policy analysis, program development and program analysis. Staff members from the branch represent the Department on various provincial committees including those concerning family violence, as well as on a number of federal-provincial committees related to criminal and family law developments.

The Branch is also responsible for administering the Department's library service and providing consultation on operational issues to divisional and branch heads on an ongoing basis.

Public Prosecutions Division

This division is responsible for the prosecution of all offences under the **Criminal Code of Canada**, the **Young Offenders Act** and the Statues of Saskatchewan, in all the levels of Court in the province. Public Prosecutions is also responsible for criminal appeals in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada.

As agents of the Attorney General for Saskatchewan, members of the Public Prosecutions Division have wide discretionary powers which are to be exercised fairly and dispassionately and in the public interest. These discretionary powers are exercised within the framework of general departmental policies or direction set by the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Justice, and administered by the Executive Director of Public Prosecutions.

A Crown Prosecutor's prime duty is not to seek a conviction, but to present before the trial court all available credible evidence relevant to the alleged crime in order that justice may be done through a fair trial upon the merits.

The Public Prosecutions Division also has an advisory role. The division provides advice and guidance to municipal police forces in matters under investigation and to the RCMP in its provincial policing role. As well, members of the division assist in the training of these police forces in legal matters.

Advice is also given to provincial departments responsible for public health and safety, environmental law and wildlife matters, in the areas of training, investigations and prosecutions. A number of Crown Prosecutors are also involved in departmental and interdepartmental committees on such matters as child abuse, drinking and driving and mediation and diversion projects.

The head office of the Public Prosecutions Division is located in Regina. There are four lawyers located at head office, who, together with support staff, handle administrative and budgetary matters, provide direction and policy advice to Crown Prosecutors throughout the province and provide criminal law and policy advice to the Deputy Minister of Justice, the Department of Justice and other government departments and agencies. In addition, head office also handles all appellate work at the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada with some assistance from other lawyers in the system.

In addition to head office, Public Prosecutions has nine regional offices located in Regina, North Battleford, Moose Jaw, La Ronge, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton and Melfort. Each office has a regional Crown Prosecutor with overall responsibility for the office and a combination of permanent full-time prosecutors as well as prosecutors employed on contract.

During the 1990/91 fiscal year, the division had a total staff complement of 78, composed of 47 professional and 31 support staff. In addition, the division employed 36 members of the private bar to handle prosecutions on a fee for service basis. In certain areas of the province, the prosecution of all offences committed in those areas are handled directly by fee-for-service prosecutors. Additionally, there are fee-for-service lawyers who handle prosecutions on a file by file basis when all lawyers in the regional offices are committed to court or where there is a conflict which cannot be handled elsewhere in the system. Fee-for-service lawyers are paid according to a tariff of fees for each file handled.

Sensitive cases are, on occasion, referred to senior outside counsel. The normal course in such cases is to ask counsel to review the completed investigations and to advise on the viability and appropriateness of charges. This mechanism, which is used sparingly, helps to ensure that justice is not only done, but seen to be done.

Civil Law Division

One of the three legal divisions within Saskatchewan Justice, Civil Law is responsible for providing those assigned legal services that are mandated under sections 9 and 10 of **The Department of Justice Act:**

— Clauses 9(b) and (e) provide for the Minister of Justice to: "see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law" and "advise the heads of the several departments of the government upon all matters of law connected with those departments";

— Clause 10 (c) provides that the Attorney General "shall regulate and conduct all litigation for or against the Crown or any department in respect of any subject within the authority or jurisdiction of the Legislature".

The Civil Law Division has approximately fifty client departments, agencies, boards, commissions and Crown corporations. The full range of professional legal services offered by the division are similar to those provided by any large law firm in Saskatchewan, including:

— preparing legal opinions respecting interpretations of legislative provisions, Crown liability as a result of government activities and civil legal problems arising out of government programs;

— acting as counsel in lawsuits against the Crown;

— preparing legal documents such as consulting and personal service agreements, commercial agreements; land transfers; releases, bonds, guarantees, building contracts, assignments, etc.;

— participating in policy development for client agencies;

— assisting in the preparation of drafting instructions, new legislation and amendments to statutes; and

— preparing reports for the Minister of Justice and other members of the Executive Council.

The Civil Law Division has 15 Crown Solicitors plus an Executive Director. Division lawyers are divided into three work units which reflect to some extent different areas of specialization. One unit is primarily engaged in civil litigation, appearing before the courts at all levels and before regulatory boards and tribunals. The remaining two units are assigned client responsibilities which allows some subject matter specialization. The lawyers within these two units are further divided into working groups of two to four lawyers. All Crown Solicitors are physically located within the division.

Finance and Administration Division

This division provides central support services to senior management and the operational components of the department. Support services are also provided to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, the Communications Policy Secretariat and a number of the boards and commissions assigned to the Minister of Justice.

The responsibilities of the division were expanded in January, 1991 to also include the administration of statutes and the delivery of various licensing, inquiry and investigation duties related to consumer protection. This expansion followed the dissolution of the Consumer and Commercial Affairs Department.

Consumer Protection Branch

The Consumer Protection Branch administers statutes relating to consumer protection and the operation and activities of financial institutions. Responsibilities of the branch include:

— handling inquiries from consumers and businesses regarding statutes and marketplace issues;

— mediating complaints between buyers and sellers;

— providing advice to consumers regarding purchases.

Licensing

The branch also receives, processes and issues licenses for sellers. Licensing provides a means of identifying sellers and assures consumers of the legal rights provided under each statute. In addition, licensing provides for remedial action to be taken against sellers who do not comply with the statutes or who breach a contract.

Most licensing statutes require a penal bond to be posted as a condition of licensing. Therefore, monetary redress is available to a majority of consumers to settle outstanding claims or otherwise provide compensation should a consumer be victimized by a seller or a seller go into bankruptcy.

The Consumer Protection Branch also enforces licensing statutes, which requires investigation of complaints of non-compliance as well as regular audits.

A penal bond is not required under **The Real Estate Brokers Act, 1987;** however, contributions to the Real Estate Compensation Fund are a prerequisite to registration and provide protection similar to that provided by a penal bond.

Bonds which were forfeited under various licensing statutes are now held by the Branch. During the 1990/91 fiscal year, bond monies were paid out and/or court judgments satisfied totalled $152,313.74.

The licensing component of the branch is responsible for the enforcement of the licensing statutes. Complaints of non-compliance with licensing requirements are investigated and regular audits are also conducted by auditors as well as investigative staff.

Working with Industry

Amendments to **The Saskatchewan Insurance Act** allowed the Lieutenant Governor in Council to set up insurance councils, a new direction in self-administration by industry groups.

The General Insurance Council, Hail Council and Life Council have been established and operating since 1986 and are working well.

The Prepaid Funeral Services Act was proclaimed in 1987 and established an industry self-administration Council to register and monitor that segment of the funeral services industry and provide rescission rights and trust provisions to consumers. The Council is working well.

The Real Estate Brokers Act, 1987 established the Saskatchewan Real Estate Commission. This Commission has the responsibility of registering real estate brokers and salespersons in the province, administering the compensation fund and overseeing the general practices of the industry. An appeal of the Commission's decisions can go to the Superintendent of Insurance and ultimately to the courts.

The Commission's bylaws (their operation authority) are filed with the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who has the power to refuse or change the bylaws, thereby retaining ultimate government control over the Commission. The Commission was fully operative as of June, 1988 and is working well.

Enforcement

The Consumer Protection Branch is responsible for enforcing the following statutes:

Agricultural Implements Act
Auctioneers Act
Cemeteries Act
Collection Agents Act
Consumer Products Warranties Act
Cost of Credit Disclosure Act

Credit Reporting Agencies Act
Credit Union Act, 1985
Direct Sellers Act
Guarantee Companies Securities Act
Mortgage Brokers Act
Motor Dealers Act
Municipal Hail Insurance Act
Prepaid Funeral Services Act
Pyramid Franchises Act
Real Estate Brokers Act, 1987
Religious Societies Land Act
Sale of Training Courses Act
Saskatchewan Insurance Act
Trust and Loan Corporations Act
Unsolicited Goods and Credit Cards Act

During the 1990/91 fiscal year, enforcement action was taken with respect to six Acts:

— one conviction under **The Agricultural Implements Act;**
— 47 convictions and 54 rescission rights enforced under **The Direct Sellers Act;**
— one conviction under **The Motor Dealers Act;**
— one rescission right enforced under **The Pyramid Franchises Act;**
— 12 convictions and 16 rescission rights enforced under **The Sale of Training Courses Act;**
— one rescission right enforced under **The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.**

Regional Office

The Saskatoon Regional Office of the Consumer Protection Branch operates as the delivery system for:
— General enquiries and handling of consumer complaints;
— Education, extension and communication services (in co-operation with the Family Foundation, which assumed responsibility for these functions when the Department of Consumer and Commercial Affairs was disbanded in January, 1991).

Annual statistics regarding the programs delivered from the Saskatoon office are included in reports from each Branch.

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Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch provides centralized management support services to the Department. The principal responsibilities of the Branch include:

— financial management advice
— budget preparation
— revenue and expenditure accounting and forecasting
— internal audit
— procurement of goods and mail services
— space and accommodation services
— development of administrative and management policies
— accounting and administrative support services for the Provincial Mediation Board Trust Account and the Victim's Fund

The 1990/91 fiscal year was a period of continued development and change for the Administrative Services Branch. On January 1, 1991, the Branch assumed the administrative responsibilities for a major portion of the former Department of Consumer and Commercial Affairs, the Former Department of Telephones and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

In addition to providing the services listed above to these entities, the branch also has responsibility for administering and preparing financial statements for the Agricultural Implements Compensation Fund and the administration of two commercial cemeteries.

Freedom of Information Legislation

In addition to its departmental support role, the Administrative Services Branch will become the government's central agency for the coordination/implementation of Freedom of Information legislation. In 1990/91, the branch played a key role in the development of the legislation and is currently actively coordinating implementation plans.

Highlights in the Administrative Services Branch in 1990/91 were:

— coordination of the transfer of administrative responsibilities for Consumer and Commercial Affairs, Telephones and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor to Justice;
— participation in the development of the Freedom of Information legislation and coordination of the planning for its implementation;
— full implementation of "Serving People First" within the branch which culminated in the finalization of the Branch's Operating Principles and Service Standards;
— provision of financial advice and administrative support in the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax collection for Justice services;

— co-ordination of new accommodations for various Boards and Commissions and renovations within Head Office due to the reorganization;
— improved timeliness and accuracy of departmental fiscal forecasts;
— preparation of the departmental budget submission which included a five year strategic plan;
— completion of audits in all Sheriff and Local Registrar Offices and initiation of audits for the Land Titles Offices;
— timely processing of departmental revenues of $43,545,960 and expenditures of $153,351,291 (unaudited).

Human Resources Branch

The Human Resources Branch of the Finance and Administration Division of Saskatchewan Justice provides comprehensive support services to the department in areas including: personnel administration, payroll, labour relations, the development and implementation of strategies for recruitment and employee relations, staff training and development and performance management.

Employee Relations

Branch staff assist managers and employees in working co-operatively and effectively. A total of 135 grievances were received during the 1990/91 fiscal year. Of these, 8 were resolved and 127 remain outstanding.

Letters of Understanding

A Letter of Understanding regarding shift schedules was successfully negotiated by the branch for Pine Grove Correctional Centre during the 1990/91 fiscal year. Negotiations for Letters of Understanding are continuing for the Regina and Saskatoon Correctional Centres, White Gull, Danielson and Meadow Lake Camps, the Buffalo Narrows Community Correctional Centre and the Community Training Residences.

Staff Development

The Staff Development Unit of the Human Resources Branch assists department managers in identifying employee needs and then planning, developing, implementing and evaluating relevant and cost effective training and development programs for the approximately 1,926 staff members in Saskatchewan Justice.

The unit is also available for consultation in the areas of service management, performance management, conference resourcing and course development. In co-operation with the Department of Social Services, the unit co-sponsored 16 courses with 228 participants in the 1990/91 fiscal year. See Tables D-2 and D-3 in the Appendix section of this report for course titles and the number of participants per course.

Also during 1990/91, the Correctional Service of Canada co-operated to provide space in three of their courses for the participation of 18 Saskatchewan Justice staff members.

Employee Fairness

As part of the Department's commitment to Employee Fairness initiatives, the Department of Justice, in cooperation with the Department of Social Services, piloted two Cross-Cultural Awareness courses. The courses were held in Saskatoon and Regina and involved 20 participants from the Department of Justice.

Corrections Workers Training Program

The Corrections Workers Training Program involves 12 weeks of formalized job skills training for Corrections Workers prior to undertaking full time employment at the Provincial Correctional Centres.

Under the direction and supervision of the Staff Development Administrator, fifty-nine (59) Corrections Workers graduated with a Certificate of Corrections in 1990/91. The Training College is situated in Saskatoon.

Systems Branch

The Systems Branch provides support and direction to the department in reviewing, developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems. In order to meet its objectives the Systems Branch is responsible for:

- evaluating existing and proposed systems in co-operation with the program managers;
- conducting feasibility studies;
- providing advice and recommendations to all levels of management concerning solutions to systems problems;
- co-ordinating the systems activities of the department with central agencies such as the Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation, and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics;
- managing third-party contracts for development and maintenance of systems;
- developing and managing the departmental systems budget;

- providing maintenance and operational support for all departmental systems;

- providing technical support on hardware and operating system software; and

- providing project management for new systems development and enhancement projects.

Systems Branch Highlights in 1990/91

- improvements and enhancements were made to the Justice Automated Information Network (JAIN) system including development to include the new Summary Offences Procedures Act.

- a detailed design was completed for the re-write of the Corrections System to integrate it with JAIN, to improve the operational functionality and the reliability of the management information necessary for effective operation of the Corrections system.

- a detailed design was completed for the addition of a Young Offenders module to the JAIN system.

- a pilot project was conducted to evaluate the use of imaging technologies in the processing of Summary Offence tickets.

- an interface for the Fuel Tax Rebate was developed and implemented in the Automated Enforcement of Maintenance Orders (AEMO) system.

- planning for enhancements and improvements to a number of operational systems was started, including the feasibility of providing on-line searching for the Personal Property Registry system and a re-write of the Public Trustee system.

- a micro-computer based Accounting System was implemented in two of the Land Titles Offices.

- a Local Systems Support Team was established to assist word processing users to become self-supporting, to provide an in-house training program for word processing and to increase the level of knowledge in the use of word processing in the Department.

- a Disaster Recovery Plan for departmental systems was drafted.

- additional office automation equipment was installed in a number of areas including Civil Law, Public Law and Policy, Legislative Drafting, Public Trustee, Corrections and Human Resources as a continuation of implementing office automation in the Department.

Communications Branch

The Communications Branch provides the central support resources necessary for the Department to meet its communication objectives. This includes responsibility for the following activities:

- consultation with Branch Managers and the Senior Management of the department concerning the development and implementation of communication plans and issue management strategies relating to department programs and policies;

- review and development of budgets relating to communication initiatives by the department;

- liaison with all suppliers of communication related services;

- review and approval of all expenditures related to communication initiatives of the Department;

- review and approval of all advertising placement made on behalf of the Department;

- development of all media releases issued by the Department;

- development of speech material as required;

- provide primary media contact and consultation for the Department;

- development of initiatives which will improve the flow of information between the Department and the various publics with which it interacts.

- provide support services in communications to Boards and Commissions reporting to the Minister of Justice.

Victims Fund

In August, 1989, **The Victims of Crime Act** was proclaimed in force. As provided for in this legislation, a Victims' Fund was created to receive all provincial and federal fine surcharges assessed under this Act and under the Criminal Code.

The Victims' Fund is administered by the Minister of Justice for approved programs under section 10 of The Victims of Crime Act, including the promotion of services to victims. The Victims of Crime Regulations approve expenditure of the fund for programs of surcharge administration, restitution, victim services co-ordination, and victim-offender mediation.

Revenues to the Victims' Fund for fiscal 1990/91 consist of all surcharges ordered and paid for provincial offences occurring since April 1, 1990, except for parking offences and by-laws prosecuted by municipal process.

The amount of the surcharge is automatically applied following conviction as set by the Regulations:

— $10 for fines less than or equal to $100
— $20 for fines less than or equal to $200
— $30 for fines less than or equal to $500
— 10% of fines greater than $500
— $20 for non-fine dispositions

As well, fine option is available for surcharges assessed on provincial offences.

Federal Surcharges

Victims' Fund revenues for fiscal 1990/91 also include all surcharges ordered and paid for the following federal offences since April 1, 1990. The surcharge under the **Criminal Code** applies to all convictions or discharges for adults convicted for offences contrary to the **Criminal Code, Narcotic Control Act** and Parts III and IV of the **Food and Drug Act.** The amount of the surcharge is limited to up to 15% of any fine or an amount not exceeding $35.00 for any non-fine disposition. The surcharge is imposed on an offender unless the court is satisfied that the imposition of the surcharge would cause undue hardship to the accused or his dependents. Fine option is not available for federal surcharges.

Revenues/Disbursements

Total revenues to the Victims' Fund in fiscal 1990/91 amounted to an estimated $2.2 million. Monies were expended from the fund in 1990/91 to support crimes compensation administration ($133,733), surcharge administration and training ($91,594) and to support victim-offender mediation ($64,900).

Boards and Commissions

A number of boards, commissions and agencies, appointed and funded by government, but legislated to function independently, report to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

Policy and administrative support services are provided to these boards, commissions and agencies as required by various branches of Saskatchewan Justice.

The following boards and commissions produce annual reports independently of Saskatchewan Justice:

— Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Board
— Public and Private Rights Board
— Surface Rights Arbitration Board
— Saskatchewan Police Commission
— Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission
— Saskatchewan Law Reform Commission

In addition, the Saskatchewan Securities Commission and the Saskatchewan Criminal Injuries Compensation Board report to the Minister.

The annual reports of the following boards and commissions are contained in this section of the Saskatchewan Justice annual report:

— Saskatchewan Farm Land Security Board
— Mediation Services
— Provincial Mediation Board/Office of the Rentalsman
— Rent Appeal Commission
— Film Classification Board
— Film Classification Appeal Board
— Agricultural Implements Board

The Farm Land Security Board

The Farm Land Security Board activities arise out of Parts II and III of **The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act.**

Under Part II of the Act, the board receives Notices of Intent to Foreclose from lenders with respect to intended foreclosures on farm land. It then supervises a stay period during which the farmer is prepared for a mediation opportunity provided through Mediation Services. If mediation is not successful, the Board prepares a Report to the Court. The Report provides primary advice to the Court as to whether the application by the lender to commence foreclosure proceedings should be allowed.

Part III of the Act gives responsibility to the Board for the administration of Home Quarter Protection. If the Board is convinced that it is in the best interests of the farmer to relinquish protection against the registration of a Final Order of Foreclosure, such an Order is granted with respect to the mortgage.

Considerable contact with farmers results under both parts of the **Act.**

The Board is composed of six members. A General Manager is responsible for its administration, and the work of six office staff and thirty-five field staff.

Mediation Services

Mediation Services was established on September 1, 1988 to conduct farmer/lender mediation under **The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act.**

On December 1, 1990, amendments were made to **The Department of Justice Act** to expand Mediation Services' role to the family law area. With the introduction of **The Family Maintenance Act** and **The Children's Law Act**, families are now encouraged to use mediation to resolve their disputes.

Mediation Services consists of a manager, responsible for administration and training, an administrative assistant, four secretarial staff and twenty mediators. The mediators, located throughout the province, are hired under contract and mediate disputes on a per-case basis. Mediation Services provides mediation in:

(1) Farmer and Lender Disputes

(a) When a creditor attempting to foreclose on farm land files a Notice of Intention to Foreclose with the Farm Land Security Board;

(b) When a creditor has made an application to court to take possession of farm equipment and the farmer or the creditor requests the matter be adjourned to permit an opportunity for mediation.

Mediators do not have the authority to impose an agreement on either the farmer or the creditor. However, when mediating farm land foreclosures, the mediator may file a Mediation Certificate with the Farm Land Security Board if, in his/her opinion, either party did not participate in mediation in good faith. The certificate will be placed before a Judge who must take it into account in deciding whether the foreclosure should proceed.

(2) The Family Law Area

Mediation Services will provide mediation in the family law area centering around disputes over custody and access of children or maintenance issues, either by way of a Court Order or by mutual consent of the parties and their respective lawyers.

A fee is charged for the mediation of these disputes. The rate was established by Regulations as $300.00 for the first seven hours of mediation and $45.00 for each additional hour required. These rates are subject to GST.

Mediation Services has been successful in creating a forum where parties can work together in developing acceptable solutions outside the court system. Only a limited number of family cases have been received to date; however, interest has been expressed by the legal community and the general public. The workload of family mediation is expected to increase as people become more familiar with the new family law legislation.

Provincial Mediation Board/Office of the Rentalsman

Acting under **The Provincial Mediation Board Act**, the Board assists debtors and creditors by mediating disputes and reaching satisfactory settlements for payment of indebtedness without the necessity of legal proceedings. Any debtor or creditor may apply to the Board for assistance in arranging settlement of a debt or for consolidation of debts.

Services are provided through regional offices in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

The Residential Tenancies Act authorizes the Office of the Rentalsman to make rulings on: disposition of abandoned property; arrears in rent; claims for compensation and damages; possession of premises; and disputes over statutory conditions which set out the obligations of landlord and tenant and which form part of every tenancy agreement. The Provincial Mediation Board administers the provisions regarding rent increases and security deposits.

An agreement between the Office of the Rentalsman and the Department of Social Services enables Social Services to pay rent arrears for a tenant on social assistance so that an Application for Possession by a landlord can be cancelled.

Rent Stabilization Program

The Rent Stabilization Program (Rent Review) covers most rental units in Saskatchewan cities and towns with a population of 2,000 and more. A tenant who receives a notice of rent increase has 30 days to ask for a review if he/she disagrees with the amount of the rent increase. If the tenant does not request a review within 30 days, the rent increase takes effect at the end of the notice period.

As a result of continuing high vacancy rates during 1990/91, the number of applications for rent review remained relatively small.

Security Deposits

A landlord wishing to retain all or a portion of a security deposit, must apply to the Provincial Mediation Board if the tenant objects. The application is filed and the amount in dispute including interest is held in trust until a decision is made. A full investigation is conducted including contact with both parties if at all possible.

Debt Management and Credit Counselling

Acting under Part X (Orderly Payment of Debts) of the federal **Bankruptcy Act**, or Section 6 of **The Provincial Mediation Board Act**, the Board assists debtors and creditors by arranging for the settlement of debts or the consolidation of debts, thus providing a practical alternative to bankruptcy.

Services include the issuing of a "Consolidation Order" under **The Bankruptcy Act** or reaching a voluntary agreement under **The Provincial Mediation Board Act** providing for affordable repayment terms. Both long and short term arrangements are made with creditors on behalf of debtors, depending on the circumstances.

Credit counselling is an essential part of debt management and includes preventative and rehabilitative services to debtors in the form self-help information and confidential counselling. Staff members also offer seminars on the Board's role in debt management and credit counselling and provide some general assistance in sound management of money and credit.

Debt management and credit counselling services are provided throughout the province from offices located in Regina and Saskatoon.

Other Legislation

The Board administers portions of a number of other statutes in regard to unmanageable debts, renting and leasing problems:

The Tax Enforcement Act

A municipal authority must apply to and obtain the Board's consent before taking action to acquire title to land by tax sale. The Board provides an investigative/mediation service and makes every effort to arrange payment of the arrears and only issues consent as a last resort. Applications have continued to increase during recent years.

The Land Contracts (Actions) Act

When an action is to be commenced for foreclosure of a mortgage or the cancellation of an agreement for sale (except on farmland), the plaintiff must serve the Board with a thirty day "Notice of Intention" before making application to the Court for a hearing before a Judge.

The Board notifies the defendant of the intended foreclosure proceedings, provides information about the process and offers to make proposals to end the foreclosure action.

The Landlord and Tenant Act

This act applies to landlord/tenant disputes not covered by **The Residential Tenancies Act.** Where there is hardship to a tenant, he/she may apply to the Board for a Prohibition Order to prevent a landlord from taking possession of premises for a stated period of time. The Board files such a Prohibition Order with the Court or the Sheriff. In regard to farmland, the Order applies only to buildings on the land and the surrounding two acres.

The Agricultural Leasehold Act

If the crop grown by a tenant has not been harvested before the expiration of the lease, the Provincial Mediation Board may settle any disagreement between the landlord and tenant as to completing the harvest. An Order may be made to allow the tenant time to complete the harvest and it may also direct who performs the work of completing the harvest.

The Land Titles Act

Section 134 provides that a mortgagee cannot lease the land to any person other than the registered owner without the consent of the Provincial Mediation Board.

Rent Appeal Commission

The Rent Appeal Commission was established as an independent body to provide both tenants and landlords with a process to appeal orders issued by the Office of the Rentalsman and/or the Provincial Mediation Board.

The Commission is currently composed of a Chairman, located in Saskatoon, a Vice Chairman, located in Regina and three board members. Usually two Commission members are assigned to hear each appeal on a per diem basis. It is the usual custom of the Commission to hear appeals in the major centres in the province. Hearings are held in an informal manner and are open to the public.

The Commission is not bound by the findings of the Provincial Mediation Board on rent review cases or by orders of the Office of the Rentalsman. The Commission determines each case on its merits and renders a decision it deems just and equitable in the circumstances.

Orders of the Commission may be appealed on a question of law or jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal. Such appeals may be made by the persons affected by the order, within 30 days of the date of the order.

The majority of appeals address landlord-tenant disputes arising from a broad spectrum of landlord/tenant transactions. Appeals related to rulings on disputes are increasing each year.

It is believed this trend will continue as both tenants and landlords become more aware of their rights and responsibilities in regard to landlord/tenant disputes.

The total number of appeals filed with the Commission for the fiscal year of 1990/91 was 483. Of this number, 351 were received from Saskatoon and the northern portion of the province, while 132 were received from Regina and the southern part of the province. Of the 483 appeals received, 330 were initiated by tenants and 153 by landlords. The appeals allowed, denied and amended are reasonably evenly balanced in relation to the percentage of the total of appeals by tenants and landlords.

Film Classification Board

Under the authority of **The Film and Video Classification Act**, the Film Classification Board classifies all films (motion pictures) intended for public viewing and all videocassettes rented or sold through retail outlets in Saskatchewan.

The legislation calls for the following classification categories for both pictures and video materials:

GENERAL - Material suitable for all ages. The videocassette color sticker is green.

PARENTAL GUIDANCE - (Suggested) Material may be of more mature content than "general". Parental guidance is suggested, but children are permitted unsupervised access. Videocassettes have a yellow sticker.

PARENTAL ACCOMPANIMENT - (Required) Persons under 14 years of age must be accompanied by a parent. The material contains more graphic and intense scenes and language. All video material in this classification has an orange sticker.

RESTRICTED - Only persons 18 years of age or older may view these films in a public theatre or buy or rent these materials at a video retail outlet. Graphic scenes and/or language are contained in these materials. "Restricted" videocassettes are identified with a red sticker.

In addition to the classification, information captions may be used to describe the content of film and video material:

Violence
Horror
Coarse Language
Sexual Content
May Offend Some
Mature Content
Nudity

This year, after consultation with industry officials the Board reduced the number of captions to avoid confusion and repetition.

For the past five years, the video industry has been required to sticker its products with color-coded classification symbols. To assist with this process, the Board made catalogues listing titles, classification symbols and information captions available to each of the registered video outlets.

The monthly mailouts listing new films classified by the Board continue to be sent to the registered movie theatres across the province.

The Board also:
— revised the catalogue of videocassette titles, with periodic updates;
— sent information to all theatres, video retailers and wholesalers and distributors;
— reviewed advertisements by theatres;
— conducted field visits throughout the province to evaluate effectiveness of programs, and;
— continued sending out posters, factsheets and brochures to existing and new businesses involved in film and video material.

Due to the recent growth of the adult (XXX) video outlets the Board has directed much of their efforts to monitoring this area. This includes the viewing and classification of the product and ensuring the entry to these premises is restricted to persons 18 years of age and over.

The Board has also held discussions with other provincial jurisdictions about joint classification of material and sharing of these classifications.

During the year under review, the Film Classification Board classified a total of 182 films and 2542 videocassettes for a total of 2724 items.

Film Classification Appeal Board

This Board is called together as needed to review any requests to appeal the classification of a film. No requests for appeals were received during the 1990/91 fiscal year.

Agricultural Implements Board

Under **The Agricultural Implements Act,** the Board works to ensure the availability of repair parts and service for agricultural implements and provides compensation for farmers who were not provided adequate service within limits specified by the legislation.

During the 1990/91 fiscal year, 105 distributors (representing 225 manufacturers) were registered in Saskatchewan. Inspections of 490 distributors'/dealers' facilities were completed. There were 593 dealers licensed and 6 licences were terminated during the year. A total of 57 complaints regarding agricultural implements were received from farmers, dealers and distributors.

The Board also continued to survey the major parts depots in Saskatchewan. The depots continued to fill parts orders at a high percentage rate.

One application for compensation was received and dealt with.

Appendix A: Budget/Human Resource Allocations

Figure A-1

Saskatchewan Justice
Departmental Expenditure by Program

1990/91
(155.9 million dollars)

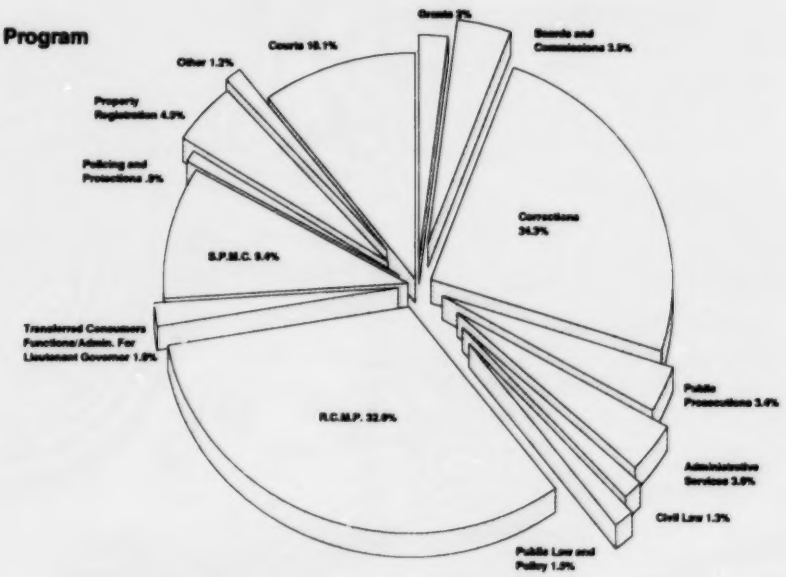
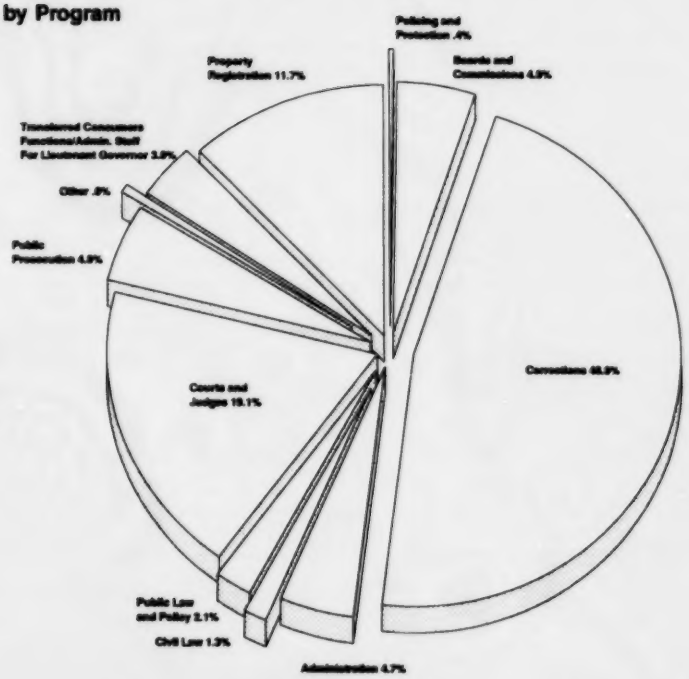


Figure A-2

Saskatchewan Justice
Departmental Human Resources by Program

1990/91
(1,734 Person Years)



Appendix B: Registry Services Division

Table B-1

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan - Caseload by Calendar Year

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Appeals filed						
Civil	322	313	374	355	355	326
Criminal	446	405	395	415	380	389
Total	768	718	769	770	735	715
Appeals heard						
Civil	246	213	224	188	194	195
Criminal	360	346	297	318	304	246
Total	606	559	521	506	498	441
Chamber Applications	182	190	200	186	186	142
Appeals settled or abandoned (between readiness and hearing)	82	73	82	75	62	80

Table B-2

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan - Time to Appeal Hearing

	Interval		
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Sentence Appeals	15 - 30 days	15 - 30 days	15 - 30 days
Expedited Criminal Appeals	30 - 45 days	30 - 45 days	30 - 45 days
Expedited Civil Appeals (interlocutory or custody)	30 - 45 days	30 - 45 days	30 - 45 days
Regular Criminal Appeals	30 - 60 days	30 - 60 days	30 - 60 days
Regular Civil Appeals (Regina)	90 days	60 days	60 days
Regular Civil Appeals (Saskatoon)	90 days	60 days	60 days

Table B-3

Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan - Judges by Location

Location	Judges	Supernumerary Judges
Regina	10	2
Saskatoon	12	3
Battleford	1	
Humboldt	1	
Melville	1	
Moose Jaw	1	
Prince Albert	1	
Yorkton	1	
Estevan	1	
Swift Current	1	
Total	30	5

Table B-4

Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Civil actions commenced (excluding divorce)	14,575	14,115	14,567	14,725	13,018	11,315
Civil trials heard (excluding divorce)	435	437	453	319	298	244
Petitions for divorce commenced	1,539	2,045	2,242	1,933	1,867	2,700
Criminal trials heard	636	570	763	957	703	684
Summary conviction appeals heard	277	283	271	288	171	179
Chamber matters heard	17,016	18,065	17,432	20,028	21,582	19,563
Sheriff:						
- Writs of execution filed	4,804	5,193	5,155	5,568	5,903	5,459
- Writs completed, satisfied or expired	3,136	3,098	3,722	3,469	3,475	4,466
- Seizures	505	395	397	396	343	252
- Investigations	9,522	8,732	9,144	8,653	7,595	5,799
- Process served	2,485	2,588	2,805	2,668	2,036	3,104

Table B-5

Surrogate Court - Caseload Statistics by Calendar Year

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Applications filed (Letters probate, Letters of Adminstration, Sections 45 and 46, and any others)	3,606	3,745	3,643	3,214	3,625	3,406

Table B-6

Registration of Land Titles by Fiscal Year

Type of Activity	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Land Titles Offices					
Instruments Received	238,250	226,030	235,752	244,497	208,545
Instruments Registered	181,265	173,682	176,030	185,180	153,751
Instruments Filed	14,058	13,610	14,021	14,795	14,450
Titles Issued	75,468	72,088	72,432	70,264	72,288
Transfers & Transmissions	59,874	53,433	53,265	49,210	47,781
Mortgages	34,426	30,046	25,923	23,805	19,816
Caveats	17,001	18,445	27,564	41,123	17,493
Notices Issued	95,473	98,780	120,226	149,058	107,848
Certificates Issued	265,562	271,142	292,278	329,720	281,240
Counter Searches	236,704	257,732	248,016	245,689	196,770
Chief Surveyor's Office					
Plans Examined	1,128	1,256	991	1,017	1,036
Master of Titles Orders Completed	276	350	303	372	373
Number of Plans Printed	35,195	35,172	26,511	26,002	26,792

Table B-7

Personal Property Registry - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

Type of Activity	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Total Registrations	334,108	310,920	330,188	288,963	293,676
Counter Searches	26,218	20,656	18,156	17,635	15,319
Phone Searches from Judicial Centres	7,986	6,085	6,236	5,704	5,102
Telephone Enquiry Centre Searches (System)	63,829	71,439	78,934	86,980	89,850
Total Searches processed on Personal Property Registry Computer System (internal, counter, Judicial Centres and mail requests)	174,395	170,342	181,906	181,105	178,487
SGI Searches of PPR data base	25,214	24,338	23,373	21,763	21,541

Table B-8

Office of the Public Trustee - Comparative Statistics

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Number of Incompetent Persons Estates at March 31	1,595	1,599	1,582	1,539
Total Net Value of Estates at March 31 ($000)	38,956	40,922	41,807	45,700
Average Value of Estates($)	24,424	25,592	26,426	28,887
Number of Infants' Accounts at March 31	3,182	3,243	3,326	3,460
Total Trust Funds Held on March 31 ($000)	28,962	32,407	34,791	36,370
Average Trust Fund Acct($)	9,102	9,993	10,460	10,512
Total Assets Administered by Public Trustee ($000)	67,917	73,329	76,598	82,070
Total Number of Estates Infant Accounts	4,777	4,842	4,908	4,999
Rate of Interest Distribution September 30 March 31	 10.58% 10.58%	 10.61% 11.08%	 11.41% 11.89%	 11.11% 11.35%
Number of Infants' Files Without Assets held by Public Trustee	1,337	1,377	1,320	1,324
Number of Certificates and Consents issued pursuant to Sec. 172 of the Land Titles Act	2,557	2,445	2,420	2,335

Table B-9

Corporations Branch: Remote Access - Number of Inquiries

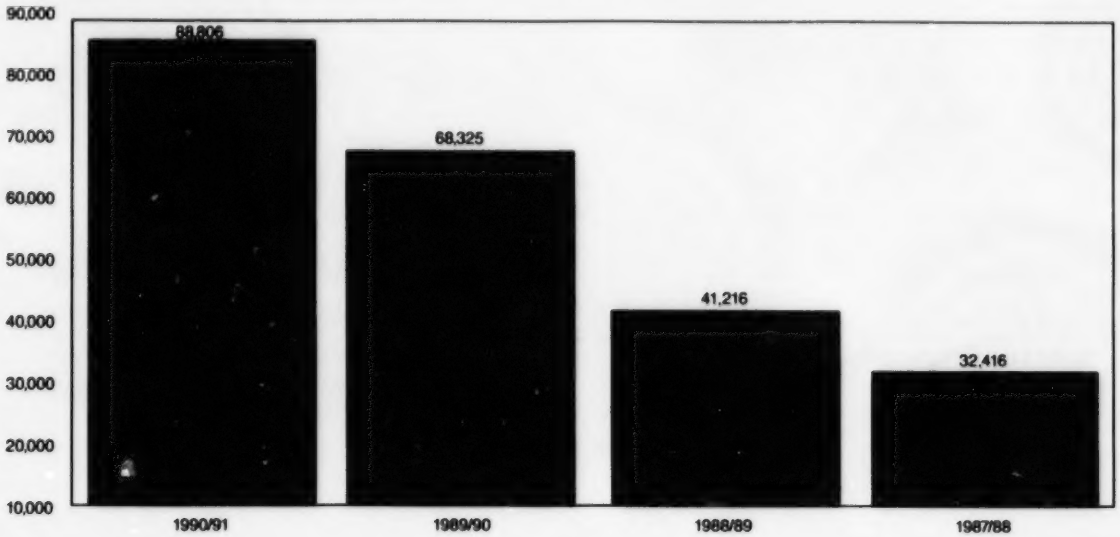


Table B-10

Corporations Branch: Corporate Services - Number of Inquiries

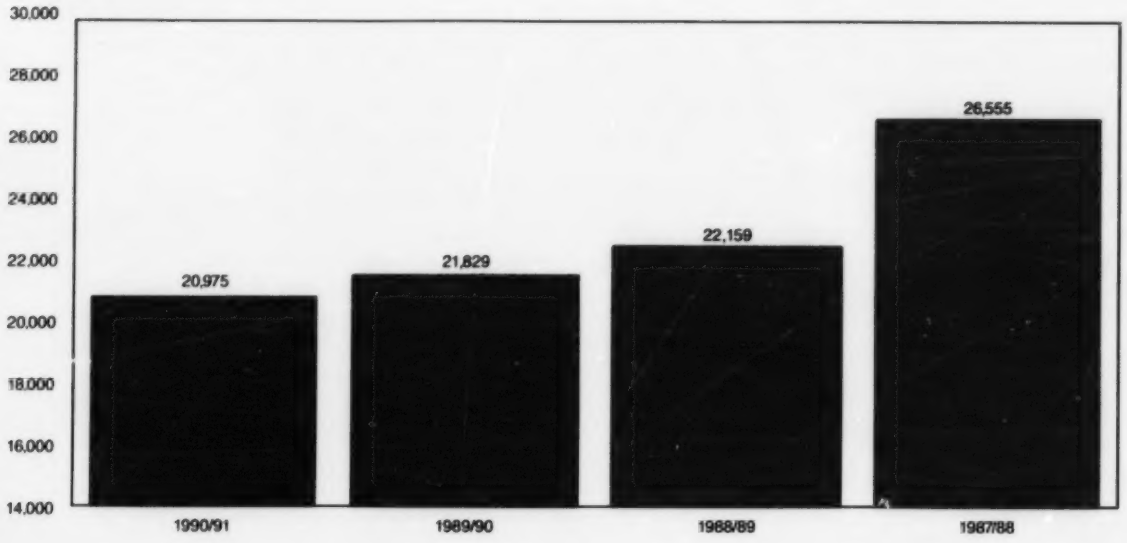


Table B-11

Corporations Branch: Statistical Summary

Branch Services	1990/91	1989/90	1988/89	1987/88
Corporate Services:				
New Business Corporations Incorporated and Registered	2,903	3,352	3,212	4,122
New Co-operatives Incorporated and Registered	155	101	46	60
New Non-Profit Corporations Incorporated and Registered	403	400	572	413
New Business Names Registered	4,349	4,658	4,312	4,997
Name Availability Searches	13,165	13,318	14,017	16,963
Totals	20,975	21,829	22,159	26,555

Table B-12

Corporations Branch - Register Status

	Mar.31/91	Mar.31/90	Mar.31/89	Mar.31/88
Saskatchewan Corporations on Register	29,803	30,461	30,667	31,190
Extra-Provincial Corporations on Register	7,055	7,074	7,172	6,938
Total Corporations on Register	36,858	37,535	37,839	38,328
Non-Profit Saskatchewan Corporations on Register	5,114	5,034	4,973	4,763
Non-Profit Extra-Provincial Corporations on Register	50	42	40	39
Total Non-Profit Corporations on Register	5,164	5,076	5,013	4,802
Saskatchewan Co-operatives on Register	1,305	1,193	1,133	1,143
Extra-provincial Co-operatives on Register	34	30	30	30
Total Co-operatives on Register	1,339	1,223	1,163	1,173
Saskatchewan Credit Unions on Register	204	209	209	212
Extra-provincial Credit Unions on Register	74	78	78	78
Total Credit Unions on Register	278	287	287	290
Total Business Names on Register	26,100	27,444	26,722	26,309
Totals	69,739	71,565	71,024	70,902

Appendix C: Solicitor General Division

Table C-1

Policing: Criminal Offences in Areas Policed by RCMP - Trends by Offence Type

	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%
Offences Against Persons	3,580	-1.51	3,882	8.44	3,967	2.18
Offences Against Property	15,919	-4.22	15,405	-3.23	14,849	-3.61
Other Criminal Offences	11,146	3.18	11,174	.25	11,449	2.46
Criminal Code Traffic Offences (mostly impaired drivers)	6,071	-7.61	6,671	9.88	6,848	2.60

Table C-2

1990 Coroners Investigations - By Type

	Natural	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Non Coroner	Incomplete*	Total
Male	688	245	125	20	14	15	35	1,142
Female	326	86	28	11	11	6	20	488
TOTAL	1014	331	153	31	25	22	55	1,631

*Incomplete files have not been classified

Table C-3

Firearms Control Program - Activity by Calendar Year

	1987	1988	1989	1990
Firearm Acquisition Certificates Issued	9,857	8,770	9,536	10,623
Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits Issued	856	879	767	699

Table C-4

Private Investigators and Security Guards Licensing Activity

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Business Licences	59	55	53	57
Employee Licences	1,155	1,156	1,169	1,182

Table C-5

Corrections Community Operations - Caseload Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Average Monthly Probation Caseload	2,697	2,733	2,891	3,106
Pre-Sentence Reports	1,422	1,380	1,470	1,601
Bail Verification Reports	660	636	610	690
Community Service Order Reports	92	126	103	142
Restitution Reports	305	292	307	322
Impaired Driver Assessment Reports	571	607	325	670

Table C-6

Corrections Fine Option Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Number of Fines Registered	14,200	17,576	20,464	22,840
Value of Fines Worked Off ($000)	1,550	1,644	1,829	1,765
Person Years of Imprisonment Eliminated	289	380	401	360

Table C-7

Corrections Community Service Order Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1987/88*	1988/89*	1989/90*	1990/91*
Number of Orders made	969	1,164	1,423	1,437
Hours of Service Ordered	66,260	74,481	98,727	102,290

* Includes Young Offenders except those from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

Table C-8

Corrections Restitution Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Number of Orders Made	1,779	1,670	1,490	1,613
Restitution Ordered ($)	851,800	925,452	936,930	1,011,690
Restitution Paid to Victims ($)	500,580	495,917	616,391	636,020

Table C-9

Corrections Exchange of Services Agreement: Inmate Admissions/Daily Counts

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Exchange of Service Inmate Admissions	88	148	77	125
Exchange of Services Inmate Average Daily Count	60	95	105	92

Table C-10

Corrections Community Training Residence Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year (Male)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Cases Discharged During the Year	475	450	453	445
Total Days on Program	25,065	24,375	26,948	24,751
Total Earnings and Training Grants ($)	456,475	463,333	581,801	552,130
Board and Room Paid by Inmates to C.T.R. ($)	141,550	140,850	147,921	151,590
Inmate Earnings Transferred to Dependents ($)	66,008	62,550	102,211	90,975

Table C-11

Corrections Community-Training Residence Program - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year (Female)

	1990/91 (1)
Cases discharged during the Year (2)	55
Total Days on Program (2)	4,467
Total Earnings and Training Grants ($)	34,012
Board and Room Paid by Inmates to C.T.R. ($)	16,156
Resident Earnings Transferred to Dependents ($)	4,725

1. 1990/91 was the first full year of operation for the female program under contract with Gabriel Dumont Institute.
2. Includes two cases at Grace Haven, Regina and 87 days on program.

Table C-12

Correctional Facilities New Sentenced Admissions* - by major offence 1990/91

Correctional Facility	Against Person	Narcotics	Against Property	Drinking/ Driving	Misc.	Prov./ Mun. Acts	TOTAL
Regina	348	85	574	569	283	358	2,218
Prince Albert	392	50	420	308	312	273	1,755
Pine Grove	80	28	192	123	193	162	778
Saskatoon	295	88	397	405	213	306	1,704
Battlefords	37	10	88	127	52	101	415
St. Louis	3	0	0	213	0	0	218
Buffalo Narrows	39	2	30	36	29	33	169
Besnard Lake	30	2	20	21	19	5	23
Grace Haven	0	3	4	12	4	0	23
TOTAL	1,224	268	1,726	1,814	1,107	1,238	7,377

* New admissions only (NOTE: The St. Louis correctional facility received 457 transfers from other correctional facilities).

Table C-13

Correctional Facilities Admissions - 1988-89 to 1990/91 (by Type)

Correctional Facility	Admissions								
	* Sentence			** Remand			Total		
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Regina	2,311	2,273	2,218	936	989	954	3,247	3,262	3,172
Prince Albert	1,745	1,828	1,755	1,171	981	1,209	2,916	2,809	2,964
Pine Grove	734	736	778	273	235	312	1,007	971	1,090
Saskatoon	1,753	1,725	1,704	2,084	2,579	2,652	3,837	4,304	4,356
Battlefords	467	488	415	—	—	—	467	488	415
St. Louis	215	130	218	—	—	—	215	130	218
Buffalo Narrows	218	229	169	—	—	—	218	229	169
Besnard Lake	119	115	97	—	—	—	119	115	97
Grace Haven	19	27	23	—	—	—	19	27	23
Total	7,581	7,551	7,377	4,464	4,784	5,127	12,045	12,335	12,504

* New admissions only (Note: The St. Louis correctional facility received 457 transfers from other correctional facilities).
** Multiple remand admissions of offenders with the same offence(s) are included.

Table C-14

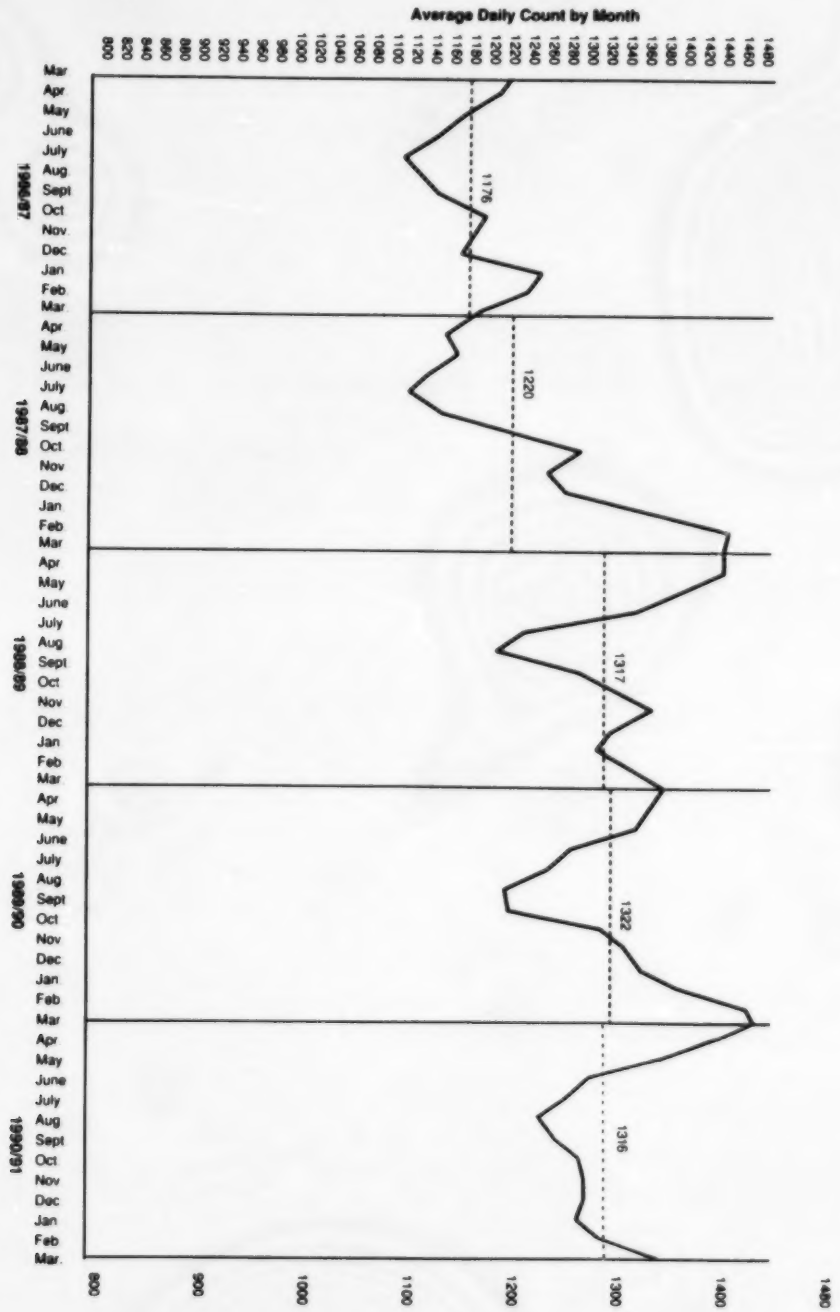
Correctional Facilities - 1990-91 New Sentenced Admissions* by Age Group

	Age Group											
Facility	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
Regina	0	2	66	134	621	511	317	204	135	83	145	2218
Prince Albert	0	2	77	129	587	379	235	155	94	43	54	1755
Pine Grove	0	0	26	56	223	186	136	72	43	15	21	778
Saskatoon	0	2	58	101	418	391	330	166	97	62	79	1704
Battlefords	0	0	11	26	138	83	61	34	27	14	21	415
St. Louis	0	0	2	10	43	35	31	26	26	13	32	218
Buffalo Narrows	0	0	7	8	61	44	23	18	2	3	3	169
Besnard	0	0	2	8	35	22	15	7	5	2	1	97
Grace Haven	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	4	2	1	4	23
Total	0	6	249	472	2131	1657	1149	686	431	236	360	7377

* New admissions only (Note: The St. Louis correctional facility received 457 transfers from other correctional facilities).

Table C-15

Saskatchewan Correctional Centres Population: Average Daily Count by Month
1986/87 - 1990/91



Appendix D: Finance and Administration Division

Table D-1

Human Resources Branch: Comparative Statistics on Staffing Actions

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Permanent Appointments	108	200	217	91	63
Part-time Temporary Appointments	238	155	311	252	214
Classification Requests	184	285	65	86	47
Staffing Requests	446	321	259	235	203
Resignations/Terminations					
— Permanent Appointments	*	*	*	49	61
— Non-Permanent Appointments	*	*	*	86	158

* Not available

Table D-2

Human Resources Branch: Staff Training

Justice Courses	Number of Participants
Budget Process	10
Coaching for Results	16
Communication Skills for Supervisors	22
Cross Cultural Awareness	6
Dealing with Difficult People	11
Facilitator Skills	29
Job Enrichment	9
Lifestyle Management	14
Lotus 1-2-3	13
Managing Performance Problems	6
Organize to Energize	9
Pre-retirement	8
Protect Yourself	32
Recruitment and Selection	7
Supervisory Skills	10
Wordperfect	39
TOTAL	228

Table D-3

Human Resources Branch: Staff Training

Public Service Commission Events (Courses and Programs)	Number of Participants
Tuition Reimbursement Program	30
Administrative Development Program	10
Senior Management Development Program	9
Middle Management Development Program	10
Professional and Technical Development Program	4
Supervisor's Certificate Program	10
Education Leave	4
TOTAL	77

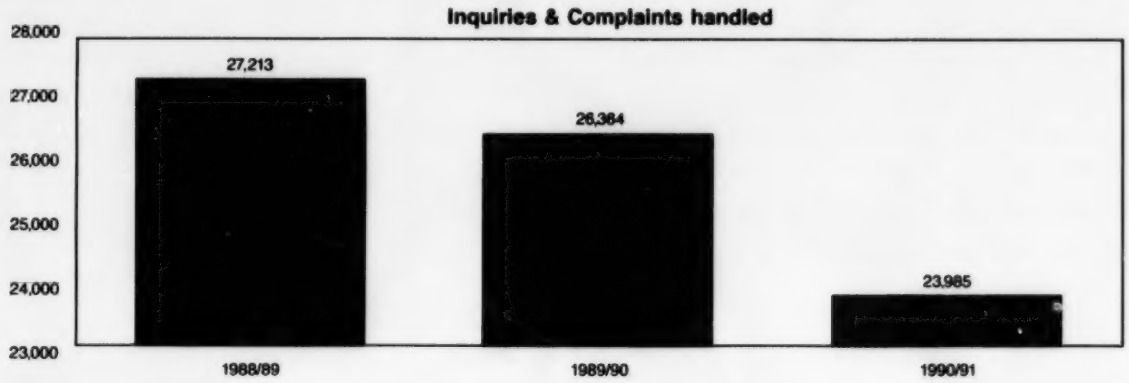
Table D-4

Consumer Protection Branch: Audits, Inspections and Reviews

Statute	Number
The Agricultural Implements Act	490
The Auctioneers Act	52
The Cemeteries Act	9
The Collections Agents Act	11
The Co-operatives Act	3
The Credit Reporting Agencies Act	2
The Credit Union Act, 1985	14
The Direct Sellers Act	24
The Mortgage Brokers Act	1
The Motor Dealers Act	465
The Real Estate Brokers Act, 1987	1
The Sale of Training Courses Act	7
The Saskatchewan Insurance Act	352
The Trust and Loan Corporations Act	73

Table D-5

Consumer Protection Branch: Levels of Activity



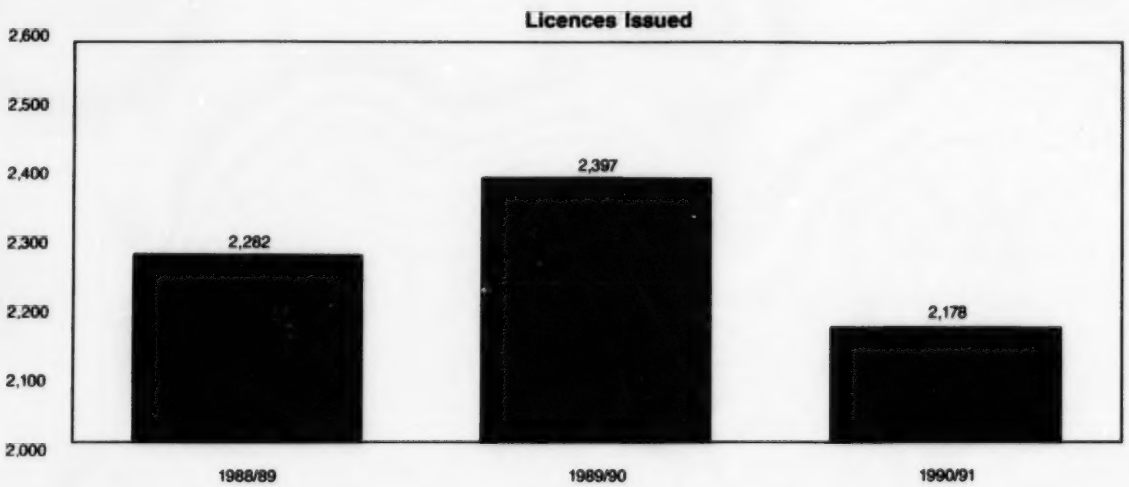


Table D-6

Consumer Protection Branch: Statistical Summary

ACT	No. of Licences Issued				Licences In Effect
	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	March, 1991
The Auctioneers Act (5 year term)					
Auction Sales Company	114	61	50	27	232
Auctioneers	36	19	24	21	113
The Cemeteries Act (year end June/90)					
Cemetery Owners	8	8	7	9	8
Cemetery Salespersons	63	49	33	34	35
The Collection Agents Act (5 year term)					
Agents	7	19	10	3	24
Collectors	65	64	70	84	124
The Credit Reporting Agencies Act (5 year term)					
Agencies	1	0	4	5	10
The Direct Sellers Act (5 year term)					
Vendors	353	68	96	75	399
Salespersons	1,645	627	839	621	1,647
The Motor Dealers Act (5 year term)					
Dealers	150	143	299	171	714
The Mortgage Brokers Act (year end June 30/90)	2	2	1	10	9
The Pyramid Franchises Act (year end December 31/90)					
Franchisers	20	18	15	29	30
The Sale of Training Courses Act (5 year term)					
Vendors	5	6	13	5	28
Salespersons	20	16	48	53	89
The Saskatchewan Insurance Act (5 year term)					
Insurers	7	10	14	254	299
The Trust and Loan Act (Year end December 31/90)					
Companies	103	97	97	79	87
The Agricultural Implements Act (year end March 31/91)					
Dealers	696	631	669	593	587
Distributors	9	124	108	105	105
TOTAL	3,304	1,962	2,397	2,178	4,540

Appendix E: Boards and Commissions

Table E-1

Farm Land Security Board: Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year: Foreclosures

	Jan. 1 - Mar.31/85	1985/ 1986	1986/ 1987	1987/ 1988	1988/ 1989	1989/ 1990	1990/ 1991
Notices filed:	152	565	537	1555	1388	1532	1745
Disposition:	18	271	311	461	1155	1522	1954
Resolved:	11	103	154	207	671	1153	1496
Court Reports Prepared:	7	168	157	254	484	369	458

NOTE: Due to the intervention of the Farm Land Security Board and Mediation Services, most Notices of Intent to Foreclose are resolved without a foreclosure taking place.

Table E-2

Farm Land Security Board: Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year: Home Quarter Protection

	June 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989	1989/1990	1990/91
Total Applications	794	1328	1479
Orders Issued	662	1235	1305
Orders Denied	20	39	25

Table E-3

Mediation Services: Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	Farmer/Lender Mediation			
	Sept. 1/88 Mar. 31/89	April 1/89 Mar. 31/90	April 1/90 Mar. 31/91	Sept. 1/88 Mar. 31/91
Notices Received:				
Farmland Foreclosures	1004	1340	1414	3758
Machinery Disputes	2	1	0	3
TOTAL	1006	1341	1414	3761
Notices Withdrawn Prior to Mediation	173	412	386	971
Mediation Commenced	497	801	1037	2335
Files Completed:				
Mediated	200	575	759	1534
Not Mediated	37	158	228	423
Mediation Certificates Issued	1	4	8	13
Active Cases as of March 31st	260	328	325	

	Family Mediation December 1/90 - March 31/91
Mediation Commenced	4
Files Completed	
Resolved	1
Unresolved	-
Partial Resolution	-
Files Withdrawn Prior to Mediation	-
Active Cases as of March 31st	3

Table E-4

Residential Tenancies Act - Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

Applications Received	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Landlord and Tenant Relations*	5,166	5,553	5,009	4,806
Security Deposits	2,513	2,588	2,715	2,415
Rent Stabilization (Rent Review)	479	168	54	298
Total Applications	8,158	8,309	7,778	7,519

* Includes:
— Disposition of Abandoned Property
— Arrears in Rent
— Claims for Compensation and Damages
— Possession of Premises
— Contravention of Statutory Conditions

Table E-5

Debt Management and Credit Counselling: Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Debt Arrangements (Orderly Payment of Debt - Part X Bankruptcy Act & Prov. Med. Board Act Section 6 (Long Term)	199	198	221	305
Budgeting and Credit Counselling (New, Short Term)	335	326	391	448
Total	534	524	612	753
Budgeting Assistance and Client Interviews	969	1,075	1,090	1,167

Table E-6

Provincial Mediation Board: Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

APPLICATIONS	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
The Land Contracts (Actions) Act	1,035	1,196	1,639	1,921
The Tax Enforcement Act	577	582	783	813
Total Applications	1,612	1,778	2,422	2,734
ORDERS ISSUED				
The Agricultural Leaseholds Act	1	0	0	1
The Land Titles Act	0	0	0	0
The Farm Security Act*	482	106	0	0
The Tax Enforcement Act	59	64	132	191
The Rural Municipalities Act	0	0	0	0
The Landlord and Tenant Act	0	2	0	0
Total Orders Issued	542	172	132	192
Total Applications and Orders	2,154	1,950	2,554	2,926
Writs Received from Court of Queen's Bench	7,443	7,677	7,443	6,523

*Responsibility for Saskatchewan Farm Security Act Orders was transferred to the Farmland Security Board in June, 1988.

Table E-7

Rent Appeal Commission: Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Appeals Received	285	297	380	483
Plus: Backlog completed from previous year	48	40	90	68
Subtotal	333	337	470	551
Less: Backlog carried to next fiscal year	40	90	68	109
Less: Appeals Closed		11*	4*	7*
Less: Appeals Withdrawn	10	13	9	6
Total Appeals Completed (Ordered On)	283	223	389	329

*Files opened, but Rent Appeal Commission unable to schedule hearings because of lack of information supplied by appellant.

Table E-8

Film Classification Board: Films and Video Materials Viewed under The Film and Video Classification Act

	1990-1991		1989-1990		1988-1989	
	Films	Video Material	Film	Video Material	Film	Video Material
General	7	51	10	*	10	*
Parental Guidance	76	116	84	*	79	*
Parental Accompaniment	82	89	77	*	77	*
Restricted	27	2,283	25	*	48	*
Disapproved	0	3	0	32	0	0
Total	192	2,542	196	1,795	214	1,806

* totals by category not available